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THATCHER'S POSITION ON NEUTRON WEAPONS SCORED

LD172240 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] London, 17 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Chukseyev reports: The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with a group of U.S. newsmen in connection with her coming--at the end of this month--trip to the United States for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other officials of the U.S. administration.

Following the traditional line of her government of providing consistent support for Washington's militaristic aspirations, Margaret Thatcher has once again assured the White House that the British Conservative Government supports the military plans of the United States. As is known, the circles of the British public have received with alarm the recent statements by the leaders of the new U.S. administration regarding them as a dangerous sliding back to the times of the cold war. Commenting, in this connection on Margaret Thatcher's statements at a press-conference, the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent notes that she supported the latest tough propagandist attacks of the representatives of the American administration against the Soviet Union. At the same time, as is reported by U.S. correspondents, Margaret Thatcher took a "guarded position" in answering questions having to do with the U.S. declared intention to embark on the production of neutron weapons and to station them in Western Europe. Thatcher asserted that at present the British Government has no concrete proposals connected with these weapons. The question of the neutron bomb must be left in the state in which it is now."

It is clear that the reasons for this restraint are to be sought in the awareness of the British Government of the sharp reaction of protests caused in Britain and other West-European countries by any steps within the framework of attempts to deploy lethal neutron weapons on the Continent of Europe. Recently, with the support of a number of organizations, the movement for nuclear disarmament submitted a petition addressed to Margaret Thatcher, signed by 550,000 Britons who insist that the government give up nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb. At the same time Margaret Thatcher attempted to play down the disastrous perils of the neutron bomb as one of the most barbarous modifications of weapons of mass destruction. Without adducing any proof, she described the neutron weapons only "as a means for combatting tanks."

DANGERS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PORTUGAL NOTED

LD171300 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Excerpts] Today I would like to devote my talk to the question of the eventual deployment of foreign nuclear weapons in Portuguese territory. You may ask: Is this such a pressing issue? The answer must be categorical: Yes, it is undoubtedly a pressing issue. Foreign nuclear weapons and missiles--more specifically American nuclear weapons and missiles--are currently deployed in various West European countries, namely in the FRG, Britain and Italy. In these and other NATO countries there also exist nuclear warhead dumps. Basing their stand on the decisions approved in December 1979 at the Brussels NATO meeting, the U.S. Government and military are demanding the speediest deployment of some 600 new medium-range missiles in West Europe--in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland--and the setting-up of new dumps of high explosive and nuclear ammunition in other NATO countries.

The softening of public opinion by means of propaganda is also taking place in Portugal. Under the false pretext of the need to defend against the Soviet military threat, the advocates of the further aggravation of international tension are demanding that Portugal too should join the number of NATO countries where the United States may deploy its missiles.

It will be recalled that throughout 1980 the Portuguese press repeatedly carried reports on talks said to have taken place between representatives of the previous Democratic Alliance government and of the Pentagon on providing port facilities for the stationing of an American nuclear aircraft carrier and on the possibility of deploying American nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory. In the last few days the minister [words indistinct] such undertakings, he said, include, should the need arise, the deployment of foreign weapons, including nuclear ones, on Portuguese territory. Speaking at the Iberlant headquarters in Oeiras, near Lisbon, the minister declared that Portugal, being a NATO member, cannot opt out of the possible deployment of nuclear weapons on its soil. But the country's democratic forces are taking a determined stand against this line. They have launched a broad campaign to block the venturesome plans of the U.S. militarists and of NATO. This campaign has the active participation of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation, the Women's Democratic Movement, youth organizations, trade unions and political parties of the left.

An important initiative of the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy was its decision to put a draft law before parliament on banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in Portugal. One can well understand the well-founded concern of so many Portuguese democrats and patriots who are coming out determinedly against such a nefarious prospect. I would like to remind you of the recent statements by General Costa Gomes who said in an interview with the DIARIO DE LISBOA that a decision to deploy nuclear weapons in Portuguese territory would entail serious consequences for the country, and that no amount of political, economic or other assistance could make up for the misfortune that will threaten the Portuguese in the event of such a decision being made. The fact is, if the country becomes part of the geostrategic nuclear deployment zone it will naturally attract upon itself the threat of a counterstrike.

To conclude, I would like to say that the fact that a draft law has been put to the Assembly of the Republic on banning the deployment or temporary stationing of nuclear weapons or missiles in Portuguese territory bears witness to the fact that an increasing number of Portuguese are demanding foreign and defense policies in keeping with the interests of the Portuguese people, policies that do not follow the dangerous lead given by U.S. militaristic circles.

PRAVDA CITES TIMES ARTICLE ON USSR'S SALT AIMS

LD171137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] TASS--New York, 10 Feb--Arthur Cox, a well-known American publicist and political consultant to the influential public organization the American Committee for East-West Accord, has published an article in the N. York TIMES thoroughly critical of the new U.S. administration's approach to the SALT - treaty.

President Reagan, the author writes, criticizes the SALT II treaty for allegedly "helping little to reduce nuclear arms." A. Cox points out in this connection that the USSR has long been seeking a serious reduction in the two countries' nuclear arsenals. The author names as "one of the biggest myths relating to SALT" the allegation that "the Soviet Union is opposed to substantial strategic arms reductions." "This myth," he points out, "saw the light of day when the Russians rejected the so-called 'comprehensive' SALT proposal which J. Carter sent to Moscow in March 1977 soon after becoming president." "This proposal", A. Cox emphasizes, "was not rejected because it provided for substantial reductions but because it was plainly unilaterally advantageous to the United States." "However, the Soviet Union clearly stated that it was interested in substantial nuclear arms reductions on a just basis," Arthur Cox writes. "When President L. I. Brezhnev signed the SALT II treaty in Vienna 18 June 1979, he also signed a joint statement on the principles and main directions of subsequent strategic arms limitation talks."

"Today, as former Defense Secretary H. Brown admits, the two countries' strategic forces are, in principle, equal. Therefore the possibility now exists of carrying out a substantial reduction," the article goes on to say. "But this possibility will not exist after the next twist in the nuclear arms spiral." A SALT agreement, Arthur Cox emphasizes in conclusion, "would considerably strengthen U.S. security and at the same time make it possible to save tens of billions of dollars."

FURTHER ON DELHI MEETING OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Brezhnev Greetings

LD131501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb p 1

[TASS report: "L.I. Brezhnev's Greeting to the Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the origination of the movement of nonalignment Leonid Brezhnev sent messages of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is now the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, in connection with the fact that a regular conference of nonaligned countries, at which this anniversary is to be marked, begins in Delhi on Monday.

Leonid Brezhnev's messages say that the Nonaligned Movement, having originated at the beginning of the 1960's as a result of the emergence of tens of young independent states in the world arena, has demonstrated the determination of their governments and peoples to uphold the gained freedom and independence through joint efforts and to make their contribution to the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace, against imperialism and neocolonialism, hegemonism and racism.

The Nonaligned Movement which now unites in its ranks about a hundred states of different continents with a population of over 1,500 million has proved that it serves the interests of peoples who strive to overcome the hard legacy of the colonial past and to make headway along the lines of economic development and social progress.

The historical experience shows that the nonaligned countries achieve the greater successes the more concertedly they come out for a solution to the tasks facing them. The consistent struggle for the realization of the aspirations of the peoples of the developing countries acquires a particular importance in the conditions when some people would like to bring the world back to cold war times, to whip up the arms race still more, and to subordinate whole areas of the globe to their control.

The Soviet Union and the nonaligned states hold common or close positions on the fundamental problems of our times, on the solution of which the destiny of mankind, including that of the peoples of the developing countries, depends in many respects.

Firmly following the Leninist policy of peace, the USSR stands for termination of the race of armaments, nuclear ones in the first place, and put forward a whole complex of concrete, realistic measures leading to the attainment of this goal. It comes out in favor of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, in favor of turning Southeast Asia into an area of lasting peace and stability and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without foreign military bases. The Soviet Union's recent proposals on the Persian Gulf are also directed towards ensuring peace, security and sovereign rights of the states of the area. The USSR consistently supports the developing countries' demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The development of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, which constitute one of the important elements of the common front of the peoples' struggle for peace and freedom, has been and remains the Soviet Union's principled stand. We are confident that only jointly, through the efforts of all the peace-loving states and peoples it is possible to paralyze the action of the aggressive forces and to turn the course of events from the heightening of international tension to consolidation of detente, from aggravation of conflicts to their settlement and to the introduction of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems to the practice of international relations everywhere.

I express the hope, Leonid Brezhnev emphasizes in conclusion, that the Nonaligned Movement--this important and growing factor in world affairs--will make a still greater contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

PRAVDA on Conference Decisions

LD171645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shurygin and TASS report: "New Delhi: Declaration Adopted"]

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Feb--The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference has finished work here. The representatives of about 140 states, movements and international organization participated in it. The results of the conference's work are reflected in a declaration and in other documents approved by it.

Of great importance is the provision entered in the declaration to the effect that despite the presence of various viewpoints among the nonaligned countries in the approach to certain problems of world development, the conference participants are united on the question of the need for a reduction of international tension, for the ending of the arms race and for disarmament and for the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid. The greatest danger hanging over the world today is the threat of mankind's destruction as the result of nuclear catastrophe, the declaration says. As consistent defenders of peace, the nonaligned countries must coordinate their efforts aimed at ending the arms race, primarily that of nuclear arms, so as ultimately to exclude them from all states' military arsenals. The declaration sharply condemns the U.S. doctrine of "limited nuclear war" and the attempts to erase the line between nuclear and conventional weapons.

The nonaligned countries' foreign ministers discussed questions of ways of reducing tension and settling conflict situations in South and Southeast Asia, the Near East and other regions of the world. Condemning the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreement they opposed such separate deals, which harm the interests of the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab states. The conference participants confirmed the demand for Israel to free all Arab lands occupied by it and to safeguard the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own sovereign state.

The declaration adopted by the conference contains a call to reduce tension in Southeast Asia by a political settlement. The declaration also calls for a political solution to the problems which have arisen in connection with the Afghan events.

The conference expressed profound regret over the military conflict between Iraq and Iran and commissioned Cuba, India, Zambia and the PLO to take all possible steps to settle it by means of talks.

The New Delhi conference participants expressed grave alarm over the tension which has arisen in the Indian Ocean region by the strengthening of existing and the establishment of new foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear weapons there. They confirmed their resolve to ensure the success of the Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean planned for next summer and appealed to the coastal states and the great powers to participate in it so as to contribute constructively to implementing the UN declaration on declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone. It must be noted that this provision in the declaration reflects the coastal states' discontent at the attempts of the United States and other Western countries to use various pretexts to prevent such a forum from being convened. As is well known, the Soviet Union supported this initiative and expressed its readiness to participate in the conference.

Questions of the nonaligned countries' economic development occupied a large part of the conference's work. The delegates' speeches and conference documents noted that the developed capitalist states are striving to resolve the problems caused by the economic and financial crisis which has seized them at the developing countries' expense by means of an unequal commodity exchange, by the introduction of customs barriers and so forth.

The conference confirmed the urgent need to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The declaration also speaks of the need to strengthen and expand economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries themselves.

The appeal for the nonaligned countries' unity on the basis of the principles laid down by the Nonaligned Movement's founders resounded with great force at the New Delhi conference.

The DRA delegation representative made a statement at the New Delhi conference in which he expressed the DRA delegation's profound regret that the conference participants had been involved in a discussion of the so-called "Afghan question." The discussion of the "Afghan question" is a dangerous attempt to discuss questions connected with the internal affairs of a fully-fledged member of the Nonaligned Movement. A political settlement can only be promoted, the DRA delegation's statement stresses, by direct talks between the sides concerned.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD172320 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Luanda, 17 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Raykerus reports:

The underlying principle of the Non-Alignment Movement's policy has been and remains the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola Paulo Teixeira Jorge said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The Non-Aligned Movement, now uniting within its ranks about a hundred states of different continents with a population of over one and a half billion people, he said, firmly abides by the principle of non-participation in military blocs. Non-aligned countries are opposed to the stationing in their territories of foreign military bases. The movement of non-alignment has been in consistent solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples, consistently advocating the consolidation of independence of the developing countries. It is playing an important role in the struggle of the peoples for the establishment of the new international economic order, for the genuinely equal economic relations between the developed and the developing countries.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Delhi, Paulo Teixeira Jorge said, angrily condemned the policy of the apartheid regime which bears the full responsibility for the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia. The conference also condemned the continuing aggressions launched by the Pretoria racists against Angola, Mozambique and a number of other "front-line" states of the south of Africa.

The conference participants not only reiterated the recognition of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia but also called for a further intensification of the moral, material and financial support for the SWAPO patriots in their struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

We appreciate the position of the non-aligned states, of consistent solidarity with the "front-line" states and in particular with the People's Republic of Angola whose active role in the settlement of the Namibian problem was unanimously recognized by all the participants of the conference.

The conference in Delhi gave due attention to the problem of Palestine as well as to the crisis in the Near and the Middle East. The conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the PLO. It condemned the Camp David accords which not only trample underfoot the fundamental rights of the Arab people of Palestine but also try to replace a global and just settlement of the Middle East problem by inadequate partial measures.

Regarding the problem around Afghanistan, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola said, the overwhelming majority of the conference participants advocated its political settlement. I consider this element as highly positive, the minister said. It must especially be stressed that the conference reaffirmed the principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and Afghanistan's belonging to the Non-Aligned Movement. The desire of the non-aligned states to find a solution to this problem through negotiations between the parties concerned inspires confidence. I am convinced the minister said, that the movement of non-alignment must further follow the path of intensifying solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, peace and social progress.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

Ilichev Speech

LD171301 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 11 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Disarmament--An Urgent Problem"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb--USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, addressed a plenary session, dwelling on questions relating to military detente and disarmament taking into account the proposals put forward and ideas expressed at the meeting.

The Soviet Union focuses its policy, the USSR representative said, on the urgent problem of curbing the arms race and achieving real military detente measures. We are deeply convinced that this is the path that has to be pursued in order to save Europe and the whole world from a new world war. He reminded the meeting participants of the Soviet Union's numerous initiatives aimed at achieving real progress in the sphere of limiting the arms race.

The Soviet delegate regretted the fact that many USSR initiatives on questions of limiting the arms race had not met with proper support on the part of a number of Western countries. Nor did the NATO countries' ruling circles appreciate the Soviet Union's restraint and its concerete steps to limit military activity in Europe. In the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the USSR has not been increased by a single missile or by a single aircraft.

The Soviet delegation head said that the Polish delegation's proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is a good basis for elaborating a treaty on this question acceptable to all. He noted the readiness of the Soviet delegation and the other socialist countries' delegations to consider rational ideas contained in other proposals.

The USSR representative proceeded to dwell on the Soviet concept of confidence-building measures. We advocate confidence-building measures, he said, which might not be measures for real disarmament but are nevertheless a contribution to real progress in the disarmament cause and to the strengthening of trust among the states participating in the all-European conference. These measures should safeguard the right of every state to security and prevent any one of them from acquiring one-sided advantages to the detriment of the security of the others at any stage of the talks.

The military balance that has been attained and which has been acknowledged by U.S. representatives served as a material basis for the detente process. This is a key proposition within whose framework confidence-building measures can be developed and expanded, as envisaged in the Final Act. The Soviet delegation head criticized the NATO countries' intensification of the arms race. This is illustrated, he said, primarily by NATO's decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and by the increase in the military budgets of the bloc countries.

Detente, especially in the military sphere, the Soviet representative said in conclusion, is common property, and therefore contributions to it must be of equal value.

Kampelman Pushes Same Line

LD171111 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 11 Feb 81 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Mr Kampelman's Confessions"]

[Text] Mr Kampelman is head of the American delegation to the Madrid meeting of states which took part in the all-European conference. PRAVDA readers will remember that, while still acting on Carter's authority, he made great efforts to stop this meeting from achieving constructive results. He is now acting as representative of the new U.S. administration, but he is pushing the same line.

On 5 February Mr Kampelman considered it necessary to talk to the well-known reactionary American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in a most remarkable interview in which he revealed to the world both his own secret thoughts and his bosses' plans.

First, Kampelman announced for all the world that he had "serious doubts (!) as to the expediency of signing the Final Act of the Helsinki conference" on security and cooperation in Europe. One wonders, after that, why such a man was sent to Madrid, where the point must be to sum up the results of work done on the implementation of the Final Act and to work out plans aimed at further strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Second, this gentleman, observing that "the Russians" "favor convening a conference to emphasize military detente and disarmament," stated unequivocally: "We will oppose this." Kampelman expressed no constructive ideas. One wonders then why the U.S. delegation is attending the Madrid meeting. Only in search of "propaganda advantage," as Kampelman puts it? "We used this device against the Soviet Union," he said. "I have always believed that, if any means exists which can be used in our favor, then it should be used and the opportunity not missed."

Finally, Kampelman stated with a relish which is hard to understand that he saw no "particular difference--apart from a difference in words--between what occurred in our relations (with the Soviet Union) in the cold war period and what has occurred in recent years in this so-called (?!) detente period. As of today they are even slightly worse."

Evidently, the policy of those who act under the slogan "the worse, the better" fully meets the aspirations of the U.S. delegation head, who with equal zeal served the Carter administration which was rejected by the electorate and now serves the new administration, which has kept him in this post to pursue the same line as he did under Carter.

So, it remains for us to thank Mr Kampelman for his frank admission that he sees his purpose in Madrid as only to prevent the meeting from taking constructive decisions.

ECE Expectations

LD121317 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 4 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov interview with ECE Executive Secretary J. Stanovnik under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Specific Actions Are Required"]

[Text] The Secretariat of the UN ECE is located in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Nearly all the countries which signed the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki belong to it. In past years the ECE and its working organs have performed definite work aimed at expanding trade and economic cooperation in Europe.

"What does the ECE expect from the Madrid meeting," IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov asked J. Stanovnik, the UN ECE executive secretary.

We hope that the Madrid meeting's second stage, which began on 27 January, will be of a businesslike, constructive character and will be a stage in the development of economic cooperation among the European countries, J. Stanovnik said. In the 5 and 1/2 years since the CSCE, the volume of trade exchange between West and East has doubled and the tendency toward a deepening of long-term cooperation has been expanding and strengthening constantly. Over 280 long-term contracts on economic and scientific cooperation have been concluded between the Western and Eastern countries and there are 1,500 agreements governing industrial ties.

I would like to stress that the Soviet Union's trade with the ECE members is developing dynamically. The Soviet side has formulated a broad package of measures for creating the prerequisites for further strengthening trade and economic ties, long-term programs covering the main avenues of the USSR's cooperation with the FRG, Finland and Norway have been signed and cooperation is developing with various West European firms.

The ECE has prepared for the Madrid meeting's participants a special survey of the commission's activity on implementing the Helsinki agreements in the economic cooperation sphere, J. Stanovnik continued. In our view, the most significant event in this period was the successful holding of a conference on cooperation in the environmental protection sphere on the Soviet Union's initiative within the ECE framework in November 1979. At present the ECE is drawing up the documents concretizing the preparation for all-European congresses on cooperation in the transportation and energy spheres. I believe that there is no need to prove the importance of pooling the efforts of all the continent's countries for a rational solution to energy problems. The Final Act's provisions reveal real prospects in this direction for all interested countries.

In this context we note with satisfaction, J. Stanovnik said, that the Soviet Union's proposal on holding a high level all-European conference on energy found support at the Madrid meeting's first stage. The representatives of the majority of countries spoke in favor of this initiative. The holding of such a forum will be an important impetus to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and the rational use of the continent's energy resources. We believe that concrete results will be achieved in this direction at the Madrid meeting's second stage.

It should, however, be said, the ECE executive secretary stressed, that artificial obstacles in trade and economic ties between West and East has still not been removed and there is a noticeable aspiration by certain Western countries to impose their trade "rules," to preserve the trade exchange structure that has taken shape, and to use economic ties to achieve political goals. Nevertheless, we are sure that commonsense and the urgent requirements of economic development will prevail and that all member countries' positions and interests will be taken into account in Madrid. All the European Continent's peoples have an identical interest in this.

KOZYAKOV COMMENTS ON PROJECTED U.S. BUDGET

LD180227 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The American administration plans to present its budget proposals to Congress on Wednesday. Judging by preliminary reports, the country's military spending will increase by $32 billion in the current fiscal year and the fiscal year that will follow. As far as social spending is concerned, it will be slashed by $40 billion in the 1982 fiscal year alone. Vladislav Kozyakov contributed this comment:

So rank and file Americans--workers, farm laborers, office employees, students or senior citizens--are once again offered the chance to tighten their belts. But in the name of what? Just to enable the military-industrial complex to work on its lucrative military orders and make the ambitious plans for military superiority a reality? Today there is hardly anyone left who will question the existence of a direct link between the Pentagon's spending and the standard of living.

In short, it is a sacrifice that many millions of rank and file Americans are to make. But is this sacrifice necessary? This is the first and the main question that comes to the minds of Americans when they study the administration's budget outline. Indeed, is this slashing of social programs--won by the American workers in hard battles--and the transfer of money to the military sector, an absolute must? Has the United States run out of the opportunity to reach mutually acceptable agreements with other countries on limiting and curtailing nuclear and other arms and on solving world problems by peaceful means? No, it is just the other way round. American policy makers seem to be not inclined to heed peace proposals made by other countries, the Soviet Union above all. The SALT II treaty has not been ratified, though talks around it were conducted for 7 years by three American presidents. No answer has yet been given to many concrete Soviet proposals about disarmament, demilitarization of the Persian Gulf zone, the ensurance of navigation safety, mutual refusal to develop nuclear arms and many other aspects contributing to the maintenance of world peace. Up till now Washington officials have given no attention to the readiness repeatedly expressed by the Soviet leadership to respond favorably to any constructive step by the new administration toward resolving world issues or improving Soviet-American relations.

There is much in the current American policies that points to the desire to aggravate the international situation and impose, not only on the American people but on the world community as a whole, a new most dangerous round of the arms race. The administration is now busy reviving the two-act play that was so popular in the cold war time. The main theme of the first act is the increased communist threat. The keynote of this act is "the Russians are coming." In the second act the intimidated American Congress and public are asked to give consent to a new rise in military spending. The present-day anti-Soviet campaign, however, offers variations. First, it claims that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism and that the Soviet Union and Cuba are interfering in the affairs of El Salvador. The rest remains as it was in the fifties with the exception of course of the new round of the arms race which is much more dangerous for mankind than all previous ones.

POLOVCHAK CASE 'CONTRADICTS' CSCE FINAL ACT

LD161316 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 16 Feb 81

["U.S. Authorities Violate the Parents' Rights"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS--The U.S. authorities' attempts at preventing the Polovchak family from returning home are a flagrant violation of human rights and glaringly contradict the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is the subject of an article in the magazine CHELOVEK I ZAKON (MAN AND LAW), organ of the USSR Ministry of Justice. In 1980 the Polovchaks, Mikhail and Anna, who had left the USSR for the USA, applied to the Soviet Embassy in Washington in a request for permission to return home.

However, the U.S. authorities prevented their children--Natasha, 17, and Vladimir, 12,--from leaving for the USSR. The Cook County Court, Illinois, placed them under the guardianship of the authorities of the state, and the head of the county Immigration and Naturalisation Service, announced the granting of "political asylum" to Vladimir Polovchak, a minor.

The magazine recalled in this connection a number of other cases when, contrary to the norms of international law, the U.S. authorities flagrantly violated the parents' rights of Soviet citizens. About twenty years ago in the same Illinois, the magazine writes, judicial proceedings were inspired against the Kozmins who decided to return home together with four children. In result the children were taken away from the Kozmins and placed under the guardianship of U.S. institutions.

Similarly the U.S. judicial authorities dealt with the three small children of the Chokolyan family. The Kozmin and Chokolyan children were not allowed to leave the USA for several years.

The magazine quotes pronouncements by representatives of the U.S. public who expressed bewilderment as to the court's decision regarding the Polovchak children. R. Gottesman, director of the juvenile rights' observance control center, in an interview with the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, said that in U.S. legislation there is not a single provision on the strength of which an under-age boy can be torn away from his family.

Jay Miller, executive director of the Chicago branch of the U.S. Civil Liberties Union, described the decision by the Cook County court as a breach of civil and constitutional liberties. He said the federal authorities had no legal grounds to grant political asylum to a 12-year-old child.

Even from the viewpoint of U.S. lawyers, the magazine emphasizes, the U.S. court's decision is of unlawful character. It runs counter to the declaration of the rights of the child, adopted at the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1959.

Representatives of the USSR Embassy in the USA, the magazine writes, drew the attention of the U.S. Department of State to the facts of most flagrant violence to which the family of the Soviet citizens Polovchaks is being subjected to by the U.S. official authorities.

The embassy pointed out that the U.S. authorities' unprecedented actions cannot be regarded in any other way than an official sanctioning of "kidnapping of children from the parents." The granting of "political asylum" to the 12-year-old Vladimir Polovchak, which was directly sanctioned by the State Department, contradicts all principles of humaneness as well as the principle of reunion of families. As a result of the unceasing arbitrariness the children of the Polovchaks have not been returned to the parents up to now and remain in the custody of official authorities virtually in the position of "hostages." The family cannot leave [for] home because of that.

PRESS INSTRUCTED ON HOW TO REPORT ON USSR

LD171533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "International Notes": "Blinders for the 'Free Press'"]

[Text] A remarkable sight could have been observed during 2 days in February in a room at the Woodrow Wilson International Scientists Center in Washington. Approximately 30 luminaries of the American big press, television and radio gathered there.

There is a widely held opinion that such stars of transatlantic journalism as the commentator Joseph Kraft, for example, who regularly publishes columns in many newspapers, themselves gather the facts on current events, analyze them independently and write their own quite independent judgments.

This time they found themselves in the role of being lectured. They were to learn what they should think and then write on the subject of "the USSR on the eve of the 26th party congress."

The briefing was presided over not so much by academic Sovietologists as by high-ranking representatives of government departments and Congress and by leaders of state propaganda services, like David Albright and Gregory (Guroff). Douglas Diamond and Albert Salter read lectures in imposing voices. They did not conceal where they serve: at the CIA.

Washington journalistic circles have learned what instructions the American mass news media received. In particular, this idea was immediately voiced in the introductory speech there: The Americans know considerably less about the Soviet Union than they should and could know. A transparent allusion to the uninformed status of many U.S. citizens. Hence this calculation: Readers and listeners can credulously take any fables at face value.

The briefing consisted of five sections. The first was devoted to the results of and prospects for the USSR's socioeconomic development. As a blind, mention was made of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Several figures were taken from the document, yet not a word was spoken about the main result of the 10th 5-Year Plan--the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the dynamic development of social production and the raising of work efficiency and quality. An impressive figure was concealed even from the most loyal representatives of the mass news organs--the 17-percent increase in real per capita incomes over 5 years. I should think so too! Lest this fact reach the American working people, whose real incomes have fallen more than 10 percent in just 2 years.

The "instructors" did not breathe a word about the fact that in the eighties the CPSU sets the task of consistently continuing the implementation of its economic strategy, whose highest goal is the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standards and the creation of favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual on the basis of further raising the efficiency of all social production, increasing labor productivity and enhancing the Soviet people's social and labor activeness. The Washington censorship "omitted" this cardinal point in the CPSU Central Committee draft.

God forbid that ordinary Americans should learn about the dynamic, balanced development of the USSR economy or, more importantly, about the utmost concern with which our working people are surrounded. President Ronald Reagan has just told them about the threatening economic disaster of unprecedented scope and about coming new privations, adding: "There is no quick solution." What would almost 8 million unemployed, who, to use the President's expression, could line up right across America from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, think about the existing social system in the United States? What a striking contrast between their tragic and humiliating position (the White House's description) and the consistent enhancement of the Soviet working people's well-being, their pride in their work and their confidence in the future! This is why official Washington is trying to conceal from Americans the peaceful creative plans which the CPSU congress will discuss.

Leading American journalists are being exhorted to draw attention only to the unresolved problems and shortcomings, which Soviet communists do not hide, and, more importantly, to sow mistrust in the reality of our national economic plans and to fuel gloom and despondency.

Numerous foreign politicians, public figures, economists and commentators point out that the grand development plans outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft indisputably attest to the Soviet Union's principled love of peace. The cry rang out sharply at the briefing in the Wilson center: This subject is taboo! The lecturers importunately suggested to the "pupils" that it is necessary, contrary to the facts, to fan the myth of a "growing Soviet threat." Douglas Diamond of the espionage department threw in a false claim about "increased defense spending" by the USSR.

Other lecturers talked groundlessly about the Soviet Union's "aggressive and expansionist impulses" in various parts of the globe. They recommended perceiving the "hand of Moscow" behind national liberation movements. They prophesied "further Soviet penetration" of various parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They tried particularly to intimidate with reference to "the USSR's intention to extend control" over the Persian Gulf region. In their vehemence they even went so far as to proclaim our peaceful constructive proposals, particularly the one to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, part of some sort of sinister "basic policy aimed at weakening the West militarily."

Stereotypes of anti-Sovietism that set your teeth on edge!

It seems that many participants in the briefing (hopefully not all) emerged from the room with blinders on their eyes and plugs in their ears. Now they have no need to listen, read or analyze. As one commentator remarked not without irony, the 2-day briefing was "hardly an enlightenment, but what we heard will be useful."

In the very near future we will be able to see which newspapers, magazines and radio and television programs reproduce summaries of the lectures by the experts from Langley, as well as other masters of falsehoods and professional specialists in anti-Sovietism.

And this is the "free press" with its "critical thinking" and "independent judgments." Alas, we cannot dispense with the quotation marks....

CONTINUING POLITICAL TENSION IN CHINA REPORTED

LD171623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 81 p 5

[N. Nikitin article: "Instability Factors Increase"]

[Text] As the Chinese press and foreign correspondents from Beijing report, tension persists in China.

This is primarily connected with the aggravation of economic and social problems in the country, which the present leadership has so far been unable to find ways of resolving, and with another round of the power struggle which has developed against this background in the Beijing leadership clique.

Unrest, which has gripped industrial enterprises, higher educational establishments, young people deported to outlying regions and represenatives of national minorities, has been observed in various provinces in China. The Shanghai newspaper JIEFANG RIBAO wrote recently that "new instability factors" are emerging together with those which have long existed, such as the creation of "illegal" organizations, the dissemination of "counterrevolutionary" leaflets, sabotage, diversion, disturbances and other "major incidents," actions aimed at "undermining the economic foundations," smuggling, speculation, destabilizing the market, corruption and rising crime. Serious concern over the scale of these phenomena is indicated by the warnings issued by Beijing propaganda to the effect that, if these negative phenomena are not overcome, the country will face "prolonged chaos." The Chinese press noted the marked revival of opposition to the present course among supporters of the convicted "counterrevolutionary groupings" which allegedly demand the carrying out of a "second cultural revolution."

At the CCP Central Committee "working conference" held in December, in which up to 3,000 people from the central party and state organs and provincial leadership took part, the country's economic situation was described as critical, and it was noted that 2 years of "readjustment" had not produced the expected results but, on the contrary, had aggravated the existing disproportions and weakness of the economy. Most of the blame for this is ascribed to Hua Guofeng. As is known, the Beijing trial was also used by Deng Xiaoping's grouping to raise the question of Hua Guofeng's links with "the crminal gang of four" and thus to discredit him.

The increasingly embittered internecine strife and struggle for power at the top, the constant leadership reshuffles, the serious economic difficulties, the growing discontent among the working people all increase the disorientation and confusion in the CCP and among wide strata of cadre personnel. As the Chinese press admits, only one-third of them work more or less conscientiously, and the rest have either let work slide and are marking time or are sabotaging the implementation of central organs' decisions.

The scale of the purges unleashed after the trial in Beijing and also by way of implementing the directions of the CCP Central Committee December "working conference" is widening. Reports have appeared about the practically complete replacement of the party and administrative leadership in the Chinese capital, about imminent reshuffles on the provincial level, and about a coming new campaign in the country for "a correct style," in the course of which it is proposed to "purge" many millions of CCP members. RENMIN RIBAO appeals directly for "striking down the class enemies," of whose activities "irrefutable proof exists."

In this connection Western observers note that the increased activeness of Deng Xiaoping's grouping in the leadership is meeting relatively widespread oppostion at the center and at local level. Deng, in particular is accused of involvement in "unjustified attempts to force the development of the economy" and of "making concessions to imperialism" in the economic sphere and regarding the Taiwan question.

The unstable situation in the party and the country is delaying the convening of the scheduled CCP Central Committee plenum, which, as was reported earlier, should have met before the 5 February "spring holiday."

RODIONOV ON SOVIET-JAPANESE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

OW180543 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] As has already been reported, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Firyubin handed a statement to Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Uomoto on 16 February in connection with the campaign for illegal territorial claims launched in Japan against the Soviet Union. In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Viktor Rodionov writes:

The Foreign Ministry statement points out that this campaign has lately acquired a nature bordering on enmity to the Soviet Union. Naturally, such a step cannot but be regarded as deliberately aimed at worsening Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet side notes the fact that the Japanese Government has openly assumed the role of organizer and instigator in the propaganda campaign over the Soviet islands. The so-called Northern Territories Day held on 7 February is new evidence of this. This naturally raises the question: What are the organizers of the campaign for the return of the so-called northern territories aiming at? What goals are they pursuing?

Japan should be fully aware that an artificial kindling of a nonexistent territorial issue would not bring about any change in the Soviet Union's attitude. Japan's steps will only do harm to the positive results achieved in bilateral relations and sow seeds of distrust and bad feeling.

The Soviet people resolutely denounce the groundless territorial claims because, firstly, they are a hidden attempt to amend the results of World War II. Japan played the role of aggressor in that war and received due punishment. As a result of the annihilation of Japanese militarism, the Soviet Union was able to restore its historical rights to south Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. These rights were put in statutory form in the Yalta agreement and the Potsdam Declaration of 1945.

Under the 1951 San Francisco treaty, Japan waived all its rights and claims to the Kuril Islands. The treaty was ratified by the Japanese Diet. Who on earth gave the present Japanese politicians the right to meddle with the agreement which was authenticated, not only by signatures and national seals, but also by the blood of tens of millions of victims? The attempt to revise the Soviet-Japanese border created as a result of World War II is completely groundless and is doomed to failure. The territorial claims against the Soviet Union run counter to the aspirations of the peoples who desire the easing of international tension.

The principle of the inviolability of postwar borders is regarded as a very important condition for keeping a lasting peace in all parts of the world. The principle of the immobility of the borders created after the war is put in statutory form in the final document of the Helsinki all-European conference.

It is necessary to strictly abide by this principle in every way for the sake of the Asian situation as well. Violating this principle amounts to a repetition of the road which led Japan to catastrophe. Those who are putting up territorial demands against the Soviet Union are driving Japan precisely along this road. Is it not clear that the clamor over the territorial issue is being used to spur militarism?

Speaking in Osaka recently, Chairman Makieda of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan noted that the debate on the defense issue and the campaign over the northern territories had virtually become a smokescreen concealing Japan's arms buildup. It is not by chance that the Chinese leadership, which is abetting Japan in rearming itself, is actively supporting Japan's anti-Soviet campaigns.

The Japanese side tries to link the campaign over the northern territories to the question of a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan and asserts that the absence of this peace treaty is the responsibility of the Soviet Union.

However, the peace treaty has not yet been concluded because the Japanese side put up groundless demands, which, by their nature, have no prospect for resolving the question which, in fact, does not exist in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Japan's official circles often use as reference the Japan-Soviet joint communique of 1956. They say that the Soviet Union promised to return Habomai and Shikotan to Japan after the conclusion of the peace treaty. What needs to be particularly emphasized in this connection is that, in evaluating the 1956 joint communique, big qualitative changes which have occurred in the Far East since then must be taken into consideration.

For instance, Japan formed a new military alliance with the United States, so that more than 140 U.S. military bases remain in Japanese territory and tens of thousands of U.S. troops are stationed in Japan. U.S. warships carrying nuclear arms frequently call on Japanese ports. The cooperation between Japan and China, which was formed at the conclusion of the so-called peace and friendship treaty in 1978, also has an anti-Soviet nature.

With the cooperation of the U.S. and Chinese leaderships, the Japanese military have for many years been carrying out plans to reinforce the Self-Defense Forces, which have long ago become one of the strongest armed forces in Asia and thus lost their defensive nature.

In the past 25 years the small Kuril Islands have become an indivisible part of the economic complex of the Kurils. These islands are our ancestors' land discovered by the Russians. After the war a new generation of Soviet people was born there who correctly regard the islands as an integral part of the fatherland. To the Soviet people, the border of the fatherland is sacred.

Japan also frequently refers to the Japan-Soviet joint communique signed at the Soviet-Japanese summit meeting held in Moscow on 10 October, 1973. This communique relates to unresolved questions remaining from World War II. However, we cannot but say that the Japanese Foreign Ministry's assertion that the Soviet Union admitted the existence of an unresolved territorial issue in the communique is a willful misinterpretation. The joint communique has no (?passage) admitting this, nor was this mentioned at the meeting. The communique mentions not a single question but many unresolved questions.

Regarding the so-called territorial issue, the Japanese side has been told over and over again that there is no such issue pending in the Soviet-Japanese relations and that this issue had been resolved once and for all. Does this Japanese side really want to make the Soviet-Japanese relationship a stable one based on a treaty? How can one say that Japan wants to do so when, in its actions, it carries out unfriendly campaigns and antagonizes Japanese public opinion against the Soviet Union?

These are the questions raised in the 16 February statement delivered by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the Japanese Embassy. The statement says that the Soviet Union has been, and is, advocating making Soviet-Japanese relations stable, based on a treaty. This attitude has not changed even today.

Proceeding from this attitude, the Soviet Union proposed to conclude a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation with Japan. It is this path, not the artificial kindling of an unfriendly campaign against the Soviet Union over nonexistent issues, which can result in placing Soviet-Japanese relations on the foundation of a necessary treaty. This has been a talk by commentator Viktor Rodionov in connection with a Soviet Foreign Ministry statement to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

PRAVDA CITES LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY ON BORDER STRIFE

LD171647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Lao People's Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Feb--The Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the Thai military's armed provocations on the Lao-Thai border and violations of Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It notes that on 8 February the Thai authorities unilaterally decided to close the border between the two countries, stating that the Lao side is allegedly responsible for recent armed clashes on Sangkhi Island in the Mekong River.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry stresses that Thailand is responsible for exacerbating tension on the border. On 20 and 27 January Thai soldiers fired on Lao merchant ships, as a result of which three people were killed and four were seriously wounded. At the end of January and beginning of February the Thai military organized a number of armed attacks on Sangkhi Island, which belongs to Laos.

The intensification of provocative activity, the Foreign Ministry statement says, coincided with the PRC State Council premier's visit to Bangkok. This is a further confirmation of the fact that Beijing and the Thai authorities, succumbing to Beijing's pressure, are responsible for exacerbating the situation in Southeast Asia. These actions, the document points out, are not in the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples; they play into the hands of the Chinese hegemonists seeking to dominate Southeast Asia.

The Lao side demands that the Thai side halt the provocations and make an effort to establish relations of friendship and good neighborliness. Thailand must study as quickly as possible the proposals put forward at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries in Ho Chi Minh City aimed at strengthening peace and the security of Southeast Asian states.

AGRICULTURAL, MEDICAL AID TO KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

LD171000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet Union will provide Kampuchea with agricultural equipment and will direct specialists there to render aid in developing its economy. This is provided for by an agreement that was signed by representatives of the two countries in Phnom Penh. In the period from 1979 to 1980 our country provided Kampuchea with equipment more than $22 million worth of aid granted. [sentence as heard] Besides that $70 million were allocated for restoring economic enterprises, medical and educational establishments.

Doctors Provided

LD160046 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet Red Cross reports Soviet doctors will continue to work in Kampuchea till the end of April. Medicines will be delivered to them by special flights of the Soviet Aeroflot airline. Soviet doctors have been working in Kampuchea for over a year now. They have given aid to dozens of thousands of children and adults.

KANIA-HONECKER BERLIN MEETING COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD172012 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR), on Tuesday visited the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR State Council chairman.

During a meeting near Berlin, which was marked by a friendly atmosphere, Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania briefed each other on the situation in their countries and the activities of the SED and PZPR, says a communique released in the evening. The two sides discussed development trends in the relations between the two parties and states and exchanged views on several international issues, on their states' foreign policies and on questions concerning the international working class movement.

Stanislaw Kania explained the conclusions resulting from the eighth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, which are to consolidate socialism and the party and lead the country out of the difficult crisis situation, the communique states.

Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania expressed concern about the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the arms drive forced through by aggressive imperialist circles, and they resolutely opposed any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the community of socialist states.

The two politicians emphasized their determination to contribute towards improving the international atmosphere, consolidating peace, continuing the policy of detente and developing international cooperation based on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania stressed that the development and consolidation of the friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland are of great significance for both countries and peoples. Mr Honecker restated the GDR's full support for the proposal of the People's Republic of Poland to convene to Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The talks held during the friendly meeting showed the two parties' identical views on all basic questions. The conviction was expressed that the talks would make an essential contribution to developing mutual cooperation in the interest of both states, of socialism and peace in the world.

JARUZELSKI MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW

LD181252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (TASS)--Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received B.I. Aristov, the Soviet ambassador in Poland. Taking part in the conversation which passed, as the PAP agency notes, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was J. Czyrek, the foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS POLISH CRITICISMS OF SOLIDARITY

LD181251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Report by correspondent C. Losoto: "Growing Responsibility"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb--I do not know whether many people have heard of the Polish place name Gudziadz, but I am sure that it lives on in the minds of veterans of the last war, Soviet officers and men who fought hard battles to liberate this city from a Fascist grouping entrenched there, just as the inhabitants of Grudziadz remember their liberators, who came west flushing the enemy out of other Polish cities and villages.

Nor do they forget those who gave their lives in battles for the liberation of Polish land. One downtown street is named for Captain Mikhaylovyy, who was killed during the storming of the city.

Today, Grudziadz, a city with a population of 90,000, a city put back on its feet during the years of people's power, is a significant spot on the economic map not just of Torun Voivodship but of the republic as a whole. There are many large industrial enterprises here with rich labor traditions. The city's 120 party organizations bring together 10,000 communists. Maybe that is why there was no hesitation when we asked the PZPR voivodship committee to arrange us a meeting with a workers collective:

"Go to Grudziadz, to the 'Agromet-Unia' enterprise. It is an agricultural machine building plant producing cultivators, plows, harrows and spare parts for agricultural equipment. It is a typical labor collective. You will see and feel much of what preoccupies Poles today...."

It is about 1 hour's drive from Torun to Grudziadz. The fields are already free of snow, and in places green carpets of winter crops encroach on the highway.

We were expected at the plant. We went into the traditions room, a kind of small museum containing the history of the plant in photographs, diagrams and documents, simple and unassuming. The enterprise is 100 years old next year. It was once a small semi-cottage industry workshop with a few workers. That was 100 years ago.

It is now a modern plant employing 2,500 people. It has its own design bureau. "Agromet-Unia" is the only enterprise of its type in the country. Despite the difficulties caused during the second half of last year by strikes at a whole series of enterprises, disruption of cooperation ties and problems with raw material and energy supply the collective basically fulfilled the plan. And it fulfilled it because of good work in the fourth quarter.

"But that does not mean," plant General Director Jerzy Urbanski said, "that we have no problems."

The conversation continued at the plant party committee. It was the director's retort that set the conversation going. The workers, engineers and party workers participating in the conversation agreed with the director.

"As a worker, I find it somewhat odd to say that the obvious need for normal rhythmic work has now become a problem," casting shop Team Leader Waldemar Leszkowski chipped in. "I am as old as People's Poland. I saw it built. We grew up with it. Everything here is ours, if you know what I mean. And when a Solidarity leader questions this and opposes the party under whose leadership all this was created, we cannot agree with him. In fact, I am actively against that. Socialism is our system. And, as our party has repeatedly stressed, we will defend it and our independence."

The communists talked ardently, committedly and authoritatively about the difficult situation in the country and about ways to resolve it, and they supported the actions of the PZPR and the government.

"Great demands have been made on party members recently," Ryszard Sprawski, first secretary of the plant PZPR committee, said. "And that delights me and the party workers. I mean not only the demands made by superior authorities but also the atmosphere which is taking shape within the collective, within party organizations and party groups. I am also talking about the responsibility each of us bears. The communists' conviction and their realistic stance meet with understanding among the workers, who have seen in specific, daily examples the adventurism of many Solidarity leaders and of enemies of socialist Poland who have sneaked into it.

They want to implement their antisocialist aims on a wave of social tensions and economic chaos. I am also talking about our local Solidarity, which has been infiltrated by people who have compromised themselves in the past. Leading elements of Solidarity are taking advantage of the difficulties and simply making demands, often demands of a political nature, which clearly oversteo the bounds of the organization's rules. It is scarcely involved at all with workers' needs and interests, that is, with what it is supposed to be concerned about as a trade union organization."

The word "Solidarity" cropped up frequently during the conversation. And that is not surprising. A substantial section of the working people has joined the new trade union. Unfortunately, because of the rash actions of the organization's leaders, new tensions have recently occurred and there have been strikes which have made the economic situation even worse. A recently published report by the Main Statistical Administration shows that, for example, in January 1981 the level of production dropped by almost Z28 billion, which was only 92.4 percent of last January's level.

The communists indicated the need to strengthen party ranks and increase their ideological armament and spoke of the workers' wish to get on with peaceful, orderly work.

"I have been in the party since 1948," Bronislaw Busse, senior foreman of the assembly and paint shop said. "I know and believe that the PZPR is coping with the difficulties. Only our party can extricate the country from the crisis. But we must all work for this, wasting neither strength nor time."

It is impossible to quote all the comments heard at this meeting. Party Committee Secretary Edvin Ulyatovskiy, Deputy Director for Economic Questions Ryszard Gorski, Chief of the production preparation shop Zygmunt Drominski, secretary of the PZPR City Committee Jerzy Szydlowski and General Director Jerzy Urbanski not only spoke of the present difficult situation but also noted certain positive instances of the activity particularly of the party organizations and of the communists' increasing activity in and responsibility for the collective's cause. Naturally, in a sincere, comradely conversation everyone expressed his personal opinion and his understanding and evaluation of what is going on in the country. It is symptomatic that in essence the opinions coincided. They coincided primarily in the opinion that there is no force other than the PZPR capable of extricating the country from the crisis.

The decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum which evaluated the country's present situation and outlined further paths for normalization were greeted throughout the republic with interest and hope. Party organizations and labor collectives have begun to study the plenum materials and also the government program expounded in the Sejm by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The eighth plenum's resolution says that the PZPR Central Committee, expressing its determination to implement the political line adopted, appeals to all members of the PZPR and fraternal political parties, to members of the trade unions, youth unions and public organizations, to non-party working people and to everyone guided by civic duty and whowants to work for the motherland's good to combine their efforts in safeguarding order and the normal working of the national economy.

The efforts made by the PZPR and the government to extricate the country from the crisis are supported by the working class and the broad strata of the working people. Polish newspapers publish letters and telegrams from labor collectives and public organizations approving the government program. They have come from the miners of the Jastrzebie mine, Plock chemical workers, Gdansk shipbuilders, Radom construction workers and from a number of other collectives.

The words of the Grudziadz workers are part of the many testimonies to this....

BONN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS 'SUBVERSION' OF POLAND

LD181021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "What Are They Trying To Achieve? About a Campaign of Incitement in the West"]

[Text] Bonn, February--There is probably no other subject now creating such a ballyhoo in Western countries as the events of the Polish People's Republic. This ballyhoo is assuming the nature of an unbridled anticommunist campaign, whose initiators are plainly seeking to interfere in the course of events, to support antisocialist forces in Poland and to push them into still more impertinent actions. What are these gentlemen trying to achieve? Why do the bourgeois press, radio and television, particularly in the FRG, daily relish the irresponsible statements and actions of Solidarity's leaders and utterances by extremists in organizations such as the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], which lays claim to the role of a "brain center" in shaping and consolidating antisocialist trends in Poland?

Behind all this one can divine attempts by certain circles and services in the West to foster an organized opposition in Poland and then to push it toward direct hostile actions against the state. Encouraging antisocialist elements in Poland, its enemies are reckoning, as the magazine DER SPIEGEL revealed, that these elements, "...like water entering cracks in a concrete block, will become an explosive there and will at some time break it up."

Direct antisocialist actions lead to self-exposure--and therefore even the most double-dyed reactionaries in the West, like Strauss, dress up as "friends" of Poland and as "defenders" of the Polish working people. To keep ferment in the country "over a slow fire" and stop it dying down--these are the directives being sent to Poland through various channels from the West. Here, for example, are the recommendations of West Germany's Deutschlandfunk radio station. In a program beamed to Poland the radio saboteurs advise: "Clearly formulate demands, do not take to the streets, defend the movement's leadership, hold talks only at strike centers, undertake no avert actions or slogans against the party or the state, and display discipline, restraint and patience."

According to the plans of the authors of this tactic, the dynamics of such actions should gradually increase and shake the foundations of the Polish state. "For lack of other opposition, the Solidarity trade union movement should assume the role of an opposition. The general strike is its strong tool"--this is the scheme disseminated by the West German radio station.

The radio saboteurs of London's BBC are also giving advice: "As soon as a strike happens somewhere, Solidarity will use it also to put forward other demands. In this way everything should spiral." The newspaper DER TAGESSPIEGEL cynically blurts out the purpose of whipping up such a "spiral": "The whole country, with the Soviet lines of communication passing through it to the GDR, could be paralyzed and be turned into a kind of graveyard landscape."

These are not the plans of some philosophizing individuals. One can trace the outlines of the organization of broad cooperation between ideological sabotage centers in a number of North Atlantic bloc countries and their news and propaganda apparatus. If NATO adopts an entire program of "support for the Polish people" at its session and if the "European" Parliament thrusts itself into other people's affairs in all kinds of ways, this kind of interference, the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out, is meant to signal to counterrevolutionaries in Poland that they have cover in the West, even on the part of the Western military organization.

The West began to show special "attention" to and "concern" for Poland long before last summer. As early as the beginning of the seventies Washington proclaimed Poland to be "the Eastern bloc's vulnerable link." The "differentiated approach" was proclaimed the cornerstone also of West German policy toward Poland. It was then that the American administration decided to extend the "psychological war" against Poland.

It is well known that radio stations engaged in subversive anti-Polish propaganda, including Deutsche Welle, the BBC and VOA, are not private corporations of some sort but are controlled by their respective governments. And the nature of the CIA's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is even better known.

In order to exert an ever increasing influence on the development of events in Poland, as long ago as 1978 the U.S. President set up a special coordinating committee under the leadership of Z. Brzezinski, who was then the president's assistant for national security affairs, to coordinate actions between Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, the CIA and VOA. Furthermore, the U.S. administration undertook an attempt also to involve the European NATO partners in organizing and financing radio sabotage against the socialist countries, and primarily against Poland.

The FRG is already involved in this risky game. The point is that the Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe center and the majority of the transmitters beamed at the socialist countries are located on West German territory. They have essentially become a state within a state. Their existence was imposed on the FRG during the cold war. Since then the Federal Government has regularly issued the radio saboteurs with annual "broadcasting permits." This is done contrary to the FRG Constitution, which forbids the activities of organizations and persons directed against peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding (Article 9, Paragraph 2, and Article 26, Paragraph 1), and in violation of the main provisions of the FRG's treaties with socialist countries and the principles enshrined in the Helsinki conference Final Act.

The Munich magazine KUERRISKERN defines the nature of the activities of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe as follows: "They take place on two levels: propaganda and intelligence. The propaganda work is aimed at constantly provoking disturbance and tension in socialist countries. The chief aim is to arouse negative sentiments toward the USSR in the socialist countries." In addition to direct radio bombardment, as the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes, there is "extensive work to carry out espionage and sabotage." For the latter purpose, for example, as the French AFP agency reported, "instructions for the Polish underground are passed on in a special code."

My Polish colleagues--correspondents working in Bonn--have told me how the radio inundation of Poland with the "lastest news" is organized from the Munich kitchen. First of all, a network of secret informers works for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in Poland itself. Then certain tourists arriving from Poland are used as a "source of information," and a special assignment is also given to West Germans setting out for Poland. It seems that the American radio intelligence officers obtain corresponding lists of arriving and departing travelers from the West German authorities.

At the Munich headquarters information on individual negative facts is "enriched," that is, it acquires an antisocialist makeweight, and it is sent over the air. Another channel is also used--the so-called "broadside [letuchiy] newspapers." Publications in the form of small-format newspapers are published through KOR and other antisocialist groups in Poland under changing titles and addresses. Each of them is published in just two or three issues, with a print run of a few thousand copies. After this the newspaper "disappears," to be revived in another place under another title and address. But every issue of these publications finds its way straight to Munich and serves the radio saboteurs as the "voice of the people," which, amplified many times over, they send back to Poland.

An analysis of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcasts shows that they obey the following basic guidelines from Washington: to discredit the Polish Government and the PZPR as far as possible; to set the people against the country's leadership by depicting it as "an obstacle in the way of carrying out necessary sociopolitical transformations"; to provoke antisocialist elements to further escalate their demands; to suggest to them, by means of disseminating "forecasts of the development of events," further steps in the direction of destabilizing the situation in the country. The "news" reports of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and their reviews and "analyses" reveal with the utmost clarity a desire to incite the Solidarity leadership to make political demands and to make incursions into more and more spheres of state activity.

Propaganda of KOR's "ideas" and foisting them on the Polish population occupy the chief place in the activities of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. KOR is evidently being entrusted with the role of leader of a political opposition to the existing system in Poland, and the removal of the psychological barrier among Poles against this anti-socialist group is posed as one of the priority tasks of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

The professionals of the radio sabotage centers--emigres of every stripe and generation, so-called dissidents and others--flood not only the Munich center with their product. It has been calculated that more than 3,000 lengthy articles "analyzing" the situation in Poland and making "forecasts" have appeared in the pages of leading press organs in NATO countries. And this in just 1 month! And yet the anti-Polish offensive has already lasted more than 6 months. The Munich center of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe has been turned into an incubator producing inflammatory materials against socialist states and has become a factor seriously impeding peaceful coexistence in Europe. The FRG's twin role in this is perfectly obvious. "The Federal Government has repeatedly declared that it does not interfere in Poland's internal affairs, but it does not cancel the agreement which enables the United States literally directly to conduct a radio invasion of Poland," DIE FEDER, the West German journalists union magazine, points out in its first issue for this year.

The FRG is a country located at the point where the two world social systems meet. And it must be more interested than others in eliminating centers of tension. A whole series of international treaty acts oblige it to do so. "The West should finally realize," the bourgeois newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote recently, "that detente will become its opposite if people attempt to use it to break socialist regimes." Bonn should heed this warning.

PAPER LINKS KOR WITH WESTERN 'SUBVERSION CENTERS'

LD180210 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has published an article by Iona Andronov which traces the links of Jacek Kuron, one of the leaders of KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee]--the antisocialist organization in Poland--with some centers of subversion in the West. Here are some of the points it makes:

The neofascists in West Germany are demanding that the city of Gdansk be taken away from Poland. These demands, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out, are echoed by revenge-seeking groups in the Federal Republic whose leaders, including members of the Bundestag and some former generals, arrogantly demand that Poland be deprived of her Western regions. Inside Poland these demands are joined by Adam Michnik and Jacek Kuron, leaders of KOR, the antisocialist organization. The latter of the two also acts in the capacity of political adviser for the leadership of the Solidarity trade union.

The printed organ of the underground agency, (SAV), which agitates for the liquidation of the socialist system in Poland, provides some interesting information on this score. The Solidarity adviser Kuron and his associates in KOR happen to have two main representatives in Britain, (Leszek Korakowski), a Polish immigrant, and another person who is a secret agent. The first of these openly acts on behalf of the KOR organization in Western Europe but the anonymous agent of KOR in London is doing some real cloak and dagger work. He passes messages from Kuron to Western secret services which finance subversion conducted by KOR in Poland.

A few days ago NEWSWEEK magazine let it be known that a sum of $115,000 had been sent through unofficial channels to groups of dissidents in Poland. Kuron is closely connected with Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and the BBC. Their broadcasts, which are on the air 24 hours a day, boiled down to issuing instructions as to where and when there should be more stoppages in support of slogans issued by Solidarity on the advice of Kuron and his men. In most such provocations the tone is set by Radio Free Europe, which is known for its longstanding links with the CIA. One of its top administrators, Weidenthel, recently left Munich for a special visit to Washington to discuss with his CIA superiors plans to step up subversive broadcasts to Poland.

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says an undisguised fundraising campaign for Kuron and his associates is now underway in the United States where some special services pin their hopes on Kuron as a man who has been using in practice over the past 20 years or more clandestine methods of infiltrating different organizations in Poland in order to subvert them from within. Experienced agent provocateur that he is, Kuron resorts to deception, secret intrigues, bribes and demagogy. The United States ambassador to Poland, William Schaufele, who recently left his post, arranged with the then Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO that Swedish printing machines and thousands of dollars be clandestinely supplied to Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk. They were smuggled into Gdansk through Austria. Ex-Ambassador Schaufele is bragging now how secret the whole thing was.

The Atlanta CONSTITUTION newspaper says that one of the reasons for the secrecy were the earlier exposures of links between AFL-CIO and the CIA.

Representatives of the office of public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic have announced that an investigation is underway into antistate activities of KOR members, who are acting with the direct support of some foreign centers.

KURON, OTHERS INCITING STUDENT STRIKES IN POLAND

LD181234 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 18 Feb 81

["Intensifying Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb, TASS--The leaders of the anti-socialist organisation KSS-KOR and the right-wing in the leadership of the Solidarity trade union association are trying to pereptuate tension in the country and lately have switched the emphasis of their activity to establishments of higher education.

The matter is that strikes at industrial enterprises are becoming even more unpopular among the population because of the worsening of the economic situation which hits out first of all at the interests of working people. For this reason forces hostile to socialism are inciting strikes at Polish institutes and universities. Continuing is the student strike in Lodz where it is headed by the son of the counter-revolutionary J. Kuron. Despite the talks held with the officials of the Polish Ministry of Higher Education the members of the strike committee, who were selected by the opposition, are behaving in an extremely hostile manner in respect of the government, permitting themselves anti-Soviet remarks and making demands of a political nature, up to and including the demand for the actual discontinuation of instruction in socio-political disciplines.

Strikes are being held not only in Lodz. In recent days the centre of the student strike movement has shifted to Poznan, where Kuron has arrived and where four thousand people are taking part in the strike.

The oppositionary forces have succeeded in provoking strikes among students of Wroclaw University and a number of other establishments of higher learning. This shows that the anti-socialist forces intend to further aggravate tension in the country and prevent a normalisation of the situation.

SFRY'S DRAGOSAVAC CITED ON ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS

LD171455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Resolve Economic Problems"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb--The Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA has published an interview with D. Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in which domestic policy problems were broached.

The situation in the country, he stated, is stable. The working class' role in socio-political life has increased. The Yugoslav peoples' unity has strengthened. The further development of production forces is ensured. At the same time, over a lengthy period the country has been observing a growth in prices which has become a serious present-day problem. On the pretext of "removing imbalances," attempts are being made to secure extra resources for capital investments which are ultimately leading to their being used irrationally. Imports have swollen and they should be reduced to reasonable limits while increasing exports.

The LCY and all socialist forces, D. Dragosavac continued, are waging a broad struggle to resolve the economic problems. The majority of cadre workers are participating actively in achieving economic stabilization. However, there are quite a few who support it in words alone.

The interview goes on to point to the activation of antisocialist elements who are trying to have their activity legalized. These subversive elements are cooperating with foreign reactionary circles. The West is using their actions to fan anti-Yugoslav propaganda.

It is necessary to be vigilant with regard to such intrigues, to expose them promptly and eliminate them, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS MOSCOW

Talks With Gromyko

LD171320 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (TASS)--Talks took place in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Some questions of bilateral relations as well as international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the talks which were held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere. The importance of the understandings which have been reached during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceaucescu for the strengthening of Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation was emphasized on both sides.

The sides agree that in the international conditions which have become complicated it is essential to strive for curbing the arms race, for removing the seats of war danger, for upholding and active continuation of the policy of detente. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1908 GMT on 17 February in a similar report on the talks renders this passage: "...the policy of peace, detente, independence and collaboration."] Special attention was devoted to the state of and prospects for the situation in Europe. The necessity of further efforts of states--bilateral and collective--to ensure the development of Europe along the lines laid down by the European conference in Helsinki was pointed out. The sides are unanimous that every effort should be made by all the participants for the current Madrid meeting to end with constructive results serving the interests of European security and cooperation. They attach paramount importance in this respect to reaching agreement on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, conference which is called upon to become an important landmark in the cause of strengthening trust and weakening military opposition in the European Continent.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Stefan Andrei. At the luncheon friendly toasts were exchanged.

Departure From Moscow

LD180946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who has been here on a visit, left Moscow today. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

PRAVDA MARKS USSR-ROMANIA TREATY JUBILEE

LD121157 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 February 1981 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word Bucharest dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent S. Petukhov entitled "Friendship Reflected by Deeds" on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the first Soviet-Romanian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. The dispatch is preceded by the following editorial introduction:

"The 33d anniversary of the first Soviet-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance falls on 4 February. The treaty laid a strong foundation for the constant development of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the two states and peoples. July 1970 saw the signing of the current Soviet-Romanian treaty which developed the basic provisions of the first treaty. The multifaceted ties between the USSR and Romania are multiplying with each passing year. One striking manifestation of this is the joint construction and operation of the 'Stinca-Costesti' hydroelectric power complex on the Prut border river."

The dispatch describes the work that has gone into the complex, recording conversations with people who have worked on it, and then mentions other hydroelectric power projects being implemented on a cooperation basis between the USSR and Romania.

OSKAR FISCHER WRITES ON GDR'S FOREIGN TIES

LD171527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister: "Following a Course of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] This year is of special significance for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR. This is the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Communists and all citizens of our republic are following with tremendous attentiveness the preparations by the working people of the land of the soviets for the Leninist party's 26th congress.

We know that the congress will provide a powerful new impetus for activating the peoples' struggle for the revolutionary renewal of the world and for detente.

The decisions which will be adopted by the 10th SED Congress wil open an important new stage in the GDR's political, economic and cultural life.

The GDR is a stable, strong socialist state, a reliable advance post of peace and socialism in central Europe and an integral component part of the socialist community. The successes achieved as a result of the implementation of the SED's general line give all working people grounds for pride and joy.

The competition under the slogan "Better Achievements for the 10th SED Congress, Everything for the People's Good!" has become the biggest mass movement of working people in the whole history of the GDR's existence. Every day brings new confirmation of our close and indestructible alliance and friendship with the land of the soviets. The fact that it was the glorious Soviet Army which opened up the way for socialism's victorious march on German soil has taken deep root in the consciousness of GDR citizens. The close collaboration between the SED and the CPSU is the core of our alliance. The 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, coopeation and asistance laid firm foundations for long term relations between the GDR and the USSR.

Under the protocol on plan coordination between the GDR and the USSR, which outlines concrete measures to develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation, our reciprocal foreign trade turnover in 1981-85 is to total R48 billion, or 240 billion marks. This is 30 percent more than in the last 5-year plan. As a result the GDR's national economy we will be able to ensure stable supplies to meet its requirements in raw materials, fuel and equipment and to obtain a series of articles for the population and for industrial enterprises. Our republic, on its part, will supply the Soviet Union with production installations and equipment and consumer goods which it needs. In the course of coordinating plans for the next 5 years, 35 basic directions have been agreed on for implementing the program of specialization and coproduction through 1990, and this will help increase the efficiency of both countries' national economies.

Decisive significance for the preservation of peace is attached to the strength and cohesion of the socialist community states, the growth of their economic might and the strengthening of their defense capability, as well as their jointly implemented foreign policy course.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is a reliable guarantee of the socialist states' security and at the same time their common instrument in the struggle for detente and peace. An approximate military equilibrium exists between socialism and imperialism today, which means that the potential exists for preventing a new world war. The Soviet Union takes on the greatest burden in this respect. The land of the soviets has been, is and will remain the main guarantee of socialism's strength and influence.

The GDR makes an active contribution to improving the work of the socialist community's joint organs. "As experience shows, our community's might and its growing international influence are of decisive significance for the successes of the world revolutionary process, the national and social liberation movement and the struggle for lasting peace," Erich Honecker has noted. At the same time it is a tried and tested weapon against imperialist aggressions and expansion.

The most reactionary, adventurist circles of imperialism, in their notorious alliance with the Beijing leaders, are trying to forcibly retard the objective progressive march of mankind's development. They cannot reconcile themselves to the international consolidation of socialism's positions and the radical change in the world correlation of forces which made it possible to bring about the turn toward detente.

Their aim is to change the existing military balance which is a deterrent to tension, and to suppress the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national and social liberation. NATO's long-term arms program, its decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the nuclear strategy of the "first strike" against socialist states--these are the elements in imperialism's long-prepared attempt to sabotage the results of international detente which were achieved in the seventies. This adventurist course is accompanied by intensified attempts to extend NATO's political and military radius of operation and secure a sphere of influence for imperialism, mainly in oil-bearing regions. As ideological "justification" for this policy, which is dangerous in the highest degree to mankind, they make use of anticommunist slander campaigns unprecedented in their scale and aggressiveness, and also hegemonism.

The dangerous nature of these aggressive intentions as regards world peace is particularly evident to the GDR, which is located where the two worlds of socialism and imperialism meet. The Western mass media of various hues and colors are striving to outdo each other in slandering real socialism, in interference in the socialist states' internal affairs and in the desire to undermine their social system. The imperialist politicians' repertoire includes everything from attempts at shameless pressure and blackmail to the so-called "differentiated approach" to socialist countries. The German worker-peasant state counterposes these hostile intrigues with the further strengthening of its internal unity and its unswerving membership in the alliance of fraternal socialist states. It is useless to try to blackmail the GDR.

Last September, at the time of the "Comradeship-in-Arms-80" military exercises, the National People's Army, in conjunction with the allied states' armed forces, demonstrated the GDR's readiness to maintain its defense capability constantly at the level required. The socialist states have never sought to achieve military superiority--either individually or all together. But they have adopted and will adopt the necessary measures to ensure their security. At the same time in foreign policy they persistently uphold the principle that the peoples' security must be ensured not by an arms buildup but by means of disarmament and cooperation. The level of armaments and the associated dangers must be lowered, since in the long term peace and universal detente are impossible without detente in the military sphere. This conclusion alone can be drawn from a sober analysis of the present international situation. In the eighties detente and peaceful coexistence can be maintained, and international relations can be consolidated and extended, but the only path really ensuring the elimination of the threat of war is the ending of the arms race and disarmament.

Together with the fraternal countries, the GDR stresses repeatedly: There is no type of weapon which the socialist states are not prepared to limit and reduce on condition of the strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. In December 1980 at the meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow, the GDR together with its allies confirmed the topicality and far-reaching significance of the joint program of actions contained in their Warsaw declaration adopted in May of that year. Our country is patiently but resolutely promoting the program's implementation within the framework of coordinated policy. It supports the USSR's efforts aimed at reaching effective agreements with the United States on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms, as well as nuclear weapons in Europe. Tremendous significance is attached to ratification of the SALT II treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States. This would make it possible to take concrete steps to limit the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The USSR's proposals presented by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko at the 35th UN General Assembly session met with wide support while under discussion in New York. These measures are realistic and timely.

Their implementation would not change the existing equilibrium of forces but would maintain it (and this is the crux of the matter) at a lower quantitative level--with a smaller quantity of weapons, fewer soldiers and less military expenditure.

Together with the other fraternal countries the GDR actively advocates reducing military confrontation on the European Continent. The adoption of a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could create important preconditions for achieving this goal. The socialist countries' ideas on this score are set out in Poland's proposal. Certain Western circles ought to display a sober approach and renounce the negative stance they have adopted on this question, above all in Madrid.

A weighty contribution to the cause of progress along the path of military detente would be real progress at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of troops and arms in central Europe. It is high time that this happened--the discussions have been under way for more than 7 years now. The socialist states' latest proposals in July and November 1980 create a real basis for concrete steps and take the Western states' positions into account. The only reason that the Vienna talks have not achieved success is that the NATO states are striving to intensify their arms buildup. Of course, disarmament agreements are not to the liking of those who gamble on arms, and they sometimes reject even their own proposals when they are taken at their word.

Socialist foreign policy has always set itself the goal of holding constructive dialogue with states belonging to the other social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. On the basis of the Final Act signed in Helsinki, which forms a code of fruitful cooperation intended for the long term and equally binding on everyone, the GDR is developing its relations with Western states. This is indicated by summit and other state-level contacts, as well as the conclusion of more than 160 treaties and agreements aimed at developing ties with capitalist states. This is a contribution to detente and to strengthening the system of treaty relations between European states. The official visit to Austria by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, attracted great attention among the world public, in particular because in the conditions of the exacerbated international situation he convincingly demonstrated detente's potential.

The principles of peaceful coexistence have been and remain the basis of GDR-FRG relations. The border which divides socialism and imperialism and also the two most powerful military coalitions in the modern world runs between them. That is why security and tranquility in this region are of great significance for the entire European Continent and have a beneficial influence on all its life. The GDR is aware of this responsibility. That is why it will continue to strive to improve relations between the two German states, since these relations are important for ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe. However, respect for international law and the principles agreed to in Helsinki are a prerequisite for normal interstate ties. This is a truth which cannot be denied. Anachronistic constructs, attempts to interfere in the GDR's internal affairs and so forth are not a basis on which normal relations can exist. Unfortunately it is no secret that the FRG displays particular zeal in matters associated with the NATO arms buildup. In connection with all this the SED Central Committee noted at its 13th plenum: "We are still a long way from all-round normalization. It is necessary to proceed without reservation on the basis of the fact that two sovereign states exist, independent of each other and with different social systems."

The socialist countries, among them the GDR, do not stint their efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace, since only a peaceful present and future create favorable conditions for socialist and communist building. The further flourishing of the socialist states and their all-round strengthening is the best, most convincing evidence of the superiority of our ideology and social system. The GDR's working people are guided by this, and have launched wide competition on the threshold of the 10th SED Congress for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans. They know that the strengthening of the German socialist state is an important contribution to the cause of further strengthening the entire socialist community, and therefore the cause of peace.

HUNGARY'S KARPATI VISITS SOVIET GARRISON CHIEFS

LD161431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Parfenov dispatch: "Guest of Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces--Generals and officers of the staff and directorates of the Group of Forces have met with Lt Gen F. Karpati, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy defense minister, who lectured the gathering on the successful implementation of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions by the Hungarian working people. Then a documentary movie was shown.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN JUDICIARY DELEGATION

LD171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 10 February V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a Bulgarian Chief Prosecutor's Office delegation headed by Chief Prosecutor K. Lyutov. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR prosecutor general.

W. EUROPE REJECTS U.S. POLICY IN EL SALVADOR

LD172156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The American delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State Eagleburger is continuing its West European tour. The task of the delegation has been officially announced as being to explain U.S. policy on Central America. At the microphone is our commentator, Vitaliy Sobolev.

Accompanying Eagleburger to Western Europe are staff members of the Central Intelligence Agency and intelligence staff of the U.S. Defense Department. What is the nature of the policy they have been charged with explaining? According to reports in the American papers the delegation is to influence West European governments in such a way as to gain support from them not for the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador but for the El Salvador junta. So far, the views of the American administration and the West Europeans--and not just the public but also ruling circles in a number of countries--diverge quite substantially on the matter. For example, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, according to a report in the newspaper DIE ZEIT, said: In order to secure political and social stability in Latin America one should not return to the times of the banana republics and support dictatorships. The FRG stopped aid to the El Salvador junta and reduced the level of its diplomatic representation in San Salvador. Swedish Foreign Minister Ullsten was even more outspoken. He said in a speech to the Riksdag: The military aid from the United States for the junta is unforgivable and leads to an intensification of the bloodshed in El Salvador.

Washington now feels it to be even more vitally necessary to influence the mood in Western Europe, since it is stepping up interference in the affairs of El Salvador and is preparing an armed incursion into the country from abroad. Hence the Eagleburger delegation has been given the job of showing that the El Salvador insurgents do not deserve the sympathy of Western Europe since they are getting aid from Nicaragua, Cuba and even the Soviet Union. The method chosen by Washington suggests that Eagleburger's mission is not limited to the problems of Central America. Its purpose is not simply to justify the actions of U.S. imperialism in El Salvador but to lend to that conflict a virtually global nature.

The American delegation has already visited Bonn and Paris. All that is known so far is that in the FRG, as AFP has reported, it did not achieve its purpose. The leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party and the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, refused outright to receive the Washington envoys. France, according to the agency, does not intend to follow the touch line of the United States either. And the reasons, of course, lie not only in the fact that the agents of the CIA and U.S. military intelligence did not, despite all their cleverness, succeed in proving the unprovable. The reason is also that U.S. administration policy in Central America, directed at spilling the blood of the El Salvador patriots and, at the same time, worsening the international atmosphere, cannot be rationally explained.

FRG MEDIA RELISH UNREST, STRIKES IN POLAND

LD181101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A1. Urban report: "Shades of the Past"]

[Text] Bonn, Moscow--Rays of sunlight penetrate the slight haze hanging over the barely faded greenery of the Rhine Valley. Winter in Bonn is unique. The contrast is particularly noticeable compared with snowy Moscow, where my plane took off 4 hours ago. I feel as though I had never been away from Bonn, where I once lived and worked. What has changed here?

I leaf through the newspapers. What are the most topical themes? The "Polish theme" predominates. The radio and television relish it. The "Polish theme" is used actively.

Rightwing mass media give a hostile reception to any criticism aimed at antisocialist forces in Poland. The USSR and the other socialist community countries are accused of kindling an "anti-Polish campaign."

HANDELSBLATT, organ of big capital, writes not without satisfaction that the "new strikes are paralyzing the Polish economy." BAYERN-KURIER, organ of the Christian Social Union, makes every possible attack on the PZPR's actions aimed at overcoming the socioeconomic and political crisis in the country.

At the same time there are sober voices too. Thus the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes the disregard shown by the leaders of the Solidarity trade union association for Poland's national interests and the desire of some of them to exacerbate the confrontation on various pretexts. "Any conflict," the newspaper writes, "is used to call on everyone to act as if it were a question of the last, decisive battle. Solidarity is responsible for these risky tactics, and it has no wish to take into account the country's economic realities."

The shameless attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs continue unremittingly. Here particular zeal is displayed by the subversive American radio stations Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE], which are entrenched in Munich, West Germany's Deutsche Welle from Cologne, and other FRG radio stations. Their activity is deliberate work in support of counterrevolution and "psychological warfare" against socialist countries. Yet such activity is entirely contrary to the Helsinki Final Act, which was signed by the FRG Government. It is also contrary to the FRG Constitution, where it is directly stated that "actions capable of disrupting the peoples' peaceful common life and undertaken for that purpose...are unconstitutional. They must be punished."

Certain high-ranking officials in FRG Government circles assured us that they are not familiar with the content of RFE broadcasts to Poland. Does this relieve Bonn of the responsibility? Of course not.

Some 1,017 hours--that is the dose of lies and slander poured out on the socialist countries every week by RL and RFE. "The FRG Government keeps saying that it is not interfering in Polish affairs. But it has not annulled the contract with RFE, which enables the United States to make direct broadcasts to Poland," the bulletin DIE FEDER writes. According to the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, (D. Kayl), chief of the West German Intelligence (BND) section for work with emigres, "inspires press publication of items on Poland."

It is indicative that among those who have a decisive say in determining the main thrust of Deutsche Welle broadcasts is H. Hupka, one of the ringleaders of the revanchist "League of Exiles" and leader of the "Association of Silesian Germans."

The revanchists reason thus: "...the demagogic slogans of the political opposition in Poland could bring it to power. And we will come to an agreement with them, since we have a common enemy--socialism." An inflammatory pamphlet has been published by the "Oder-Niesse Action" organization, saying that events in Poland should be regarded as a "new phase in the struggle for the return of the German eastern regions." It contains an appeal for contacts to be established with representatives of antisocialist forces in Poland, above all those who operate in the ranks of the "independent trade unions." The purpose? "To hold talks with them on the future destiny of the German eastern regions"--in other words, to seek the implementation of revanchist designs. [At this point PRAVDA reproduces a map from the pamphlet, with the caption: "Pamphlet issued by the 'Oder-Neisse Action' organization: a map of Fascist Germany with the occupied Slav lands"]

The FRG Foreign Ministry tried to explain the appearance of this pamphlet to us in terms of the existence of "pluralism" in West German society. In the West people always hide behind the convenient screen of "pluralism" when they should display a responsible approach and prevent actions aimed at changing the postwar borders and security in Europe.

In one newspaper kiosk I obtained the DEUTSCHE WOCHENZEITUNG--organ of the neonazi National Democratic Party. It allocates nearly two pages to Polish events. For instance, it publishes a reportage from "Breslau" (the old name for the Polish city of Wroclaw--A.U.). The article is permeated with the spirit of hatred of socialism and the Polish people. It attempts to sow discord in the Polish and Soviet peoples' friendship.

Rightwing forces in the FRG are taking advantage of the situation to whip up tension and undermine European detente in the hope of profiting from the confusion. Their activity is of a very dangerous nature.

U.S., NATO MILITARY AID TO TURKEY ASSAILED

GF161244 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] A report from London says: Washington and its NATO allies are (?persistently) continuing to strengthen their positions. Through certain financial and economic moves, they are trying to lure Ankara to contribute toward their endeavor to realize their (?exploitation) plans in the Near and Middle East.

It is obvious from the report published by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER that the United States and a number of Western countries intend to make 300 million (?pounds sterling) available to Turkey in the form of military credits. This amount will be used for purchasing heavy arms.

The (?preference) given to Turkey has caused a negative response within that country. According to the Turkish daily CUMHURIYET, the Pentagon's plans are not in the interests of the Turkish people. The (?preference) given to Turkey is, more than anything else, related to the aggressive U.S. policy in that country's relations with Muslim states.

ZAMYATIN REFUSES COMMENT ON ALLEGED LETTER TO PCI

LD171646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--Representative of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Zamyatin has not denied the existence of a letter of the [words indistinct] in which the Soviet party leadership warned the Italian Communist Party [PCI] against the stands it has taken in relation to events in Poland. However, the head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee International Department neither confirmed at a press conference today on the occasion of the opening a press center for foreign journalists who will be reporting on the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party that the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent such a letter to the leadership of the Italian Communist Party.

Questions about this letter should be asked in Rome and not here, Zamyatin said answering the question of the Moscow correspondent of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee [newspaper] UNITA. They should know there from whom the magazine PANORAMA got the letter and published it, he said.

OMAN EXERCISE ANOTHER STEP IN PENTAGON'S GULF PLOT

GF171953 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Valentin (Niapin) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, a couple of days from now the first units of U.S. Rapid Deployment Force will arrive in Oman, the country at the entrance of Persian Gulf. It is said that it will carry out military maneuvers for 2 months. Our commentator Valentin (Niapin) writes:

In reality the permanent stationing of U.S. military forces in the Arabian Peninsula and mainly in the Persian Gulf region is the main task. This move is meant to increase the U.S. military capability in the Middle East. During past years Washington approached the Persian Gulf region, one of the world's most precious treasures, step by step. In its separate Camp David agreement with Egypt, the United States transformed Egyptian territory into a bridgehead. The United States has bases in Somalia and Oman as well. Now U.S. strategists want to establish themselves firmly in the Arabian Peninsula.

Washington's actions are causing concern, and first of all in Iran. Washington has always been hostile to that country. The U.S. Government has put pressure on other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, desiring to make them obedient to its orders. The U.S. military expansion is justified under the pretext of safeguarding the security of Middle East countries and oil sources which supposedly are facing the Soviet threat.

When one listens to U.S. commentators such as Jack Anderson, it looks as if it is not the United States but the Soviet Union which is drawing an iron chain around the oil sources. Everyone is well aware that the Soviet Union has no military vessels or military bases in the Persian Gulf. With the fabricated Soviet threat, this commentator wants to promote the Pentagon's plans, in which the use of nuclear weapons is foreseen. The plan for limited use of nuclear weapons shows how far the Pentagon would go in carrying out its aggressive policies.

The Soviet Union, in contrast, desires constructive steps to achieve real security for the Persian Gulf. Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India outlined a security plan. The Soviet Union proposed the banning of military bases and use of force against countries of this region. The Soviet Union's plan guarantees the right of countries to their natural resources and their national independence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Press Conference

LD171435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Press Conference"]

[Text] We are grateful to the Soviet Union for its support for our revolution from the very beginning in 1979, J. Farsi, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution and head of the Iranian delegation visiting the USSR, said at a press conference in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Moscow Embassy on 12 February. On the essence of this revolution J. Farsi stressed that it bore primarily an antishah, anti-imperialist character.

It was noted that Iran supports the further continuation and development of friendly, constructive relations with the USSR. Speaking on their stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation members announced in particular that a study of the Soviet higher school's work experience was of great interest to them in the context of the review of the work of universities in Iran.

M. Mokri, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the USSR, participated in the press conference.

Visit to Kuznetsov

A comparison of the item entitled "Kuznetsov Receives Visiting Iranian Delegation" published on page H 1 of the 12 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report on the meeting published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 February reveals the following variations:

In the last paragraph, lines one and two, PRAVDA reads: During the talk international problems were touched upon and the intrigues of the aggressive imperialist circles...

PRAVDA adds the following paragraph at the end of the item: Taking part in the talk were V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials, as well as M. Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR.

Delegation Departure

LD181028 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS--The Iranian delegation led by Jelaleddin Farsi, member of the Committee for the Holding of the Cultural Revolution, has left Moscow today. The delegation was on a visit in the USSR on the occasion of the second anniversary of the revolution in Iran. The delegation was seen off in the airport of the Soviet capital by representatives of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Iran and other organizations. Among the send-off party was Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR Mohammad Mokri.

HISTORIAN TALKS ON U.S. STRATEGY FOR IRAN

GF180558 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Final talk in series by Soviet Professor Bondarevskiy on second anniversary of Iran's revolution]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government has initiated an economic siege against Iran, the objective of which is not only to disrupt normal economic activities in the country but also to create a shortage of consumer goods and disturbances in most parts of Iran. Along with these measures, the U.S. Government has stationed its naval forces in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf in close proximity to Iranian shores. These naval flotillas include 60 warships and 3 aircraft carriers that hold 200 planes on deck [word indistinct]. The army, arms and bases along with the Rapid Deployment Force have been stationed in Egypt, Oman and Diego Garcia. Their goal is Iran. [passage indistinct] In February it transpired that U.S. forces, in collaboration with the armed forces of Oman's monarchy, Sultan Qabus, whose relations with imperialists are wellknown and who has placed Masirah Island situated at the entrance of the Hormuz Strait at the disposal of the United States, will perform maneuvers.

Simultaneously, the U.S. espionage machine and its (?auxiliary), the CIA, continue to conspire against Iran and concentrate their efforts to unite all the absconders and political criminals as well as Savak agents who had escaped from the country. Similarly, they have increased the groups of rightwing liberal bourgeoisie within the country on the pretext of combating the counterrevolution in Iran, and with the aid of the economic siege and extensive sabotage, which create [words indistinct] and religious clashes, have aggravated the internal political and economic situation. The ruling circles of the United States, which have created serious financial problems in Iran, are persevering in their efforts to reinstate promonarchical elements in Iran and to create a rift in the Iranian leadership in addition to frightening Iranian leaders with the imaginary scarecrow of a Soviet threat.

The people of the Soviet Union have always (?supported) the struggle of the people of Iran against the conspiracies of imperialism, and safeguard their rights by expressing their approval [passage indistinct]. The people of the Soviet Union, in the most trying period of the revolution in Iran, expressed their joy over the continued operation of the Esfahan steel mill, set up with Soviet assistance. The people of the Soviet Union expect the Iranian nation to reciprocate the same friendly and neighborly sentiments.

REPORTAGE ON 15TH KAZAKH CP CONGRESS CONTINUES

Kunayev Address

LD151121 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 pp 2-7

[Text of "Report of the Kazakh CP Central Committee to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress; The Report of Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee," delivered in Alma-Ata on 4 February]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The communists and all working people of our republic are living through a great, exciting time, together with all the Soviet people. In a single formation, rallied monolithically around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of today, we are approaching a most important event in the life of progressive mankind--the forthcoming 26th congress of our own dear Communist Party, which, as V. I. Lenin put it, personifies the mind, honor and conscience of our era. (prolonged applause)

At present, in accordance with the remarkable Leninist tradition and in an extremely businesslike atmosphere of principled party-mindedness, the party and all the Soviet people are summing up the results of creative activity in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

"...Preparation for the next, 26th CPSU Congress has already become a matter not only for communists, but for all our people," Comrade L. I, Brezhnev said at the Alma-Ata ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party.

Those jubilee celebrations are fresh in all our memories. They were an unforgettable review of the republic's impressive achievements and a moving demonstration of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of our country's peoples, the vitality of the Leninist nationalities policy and the close cohesion of the republic's working people around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's participation in the celebrations gave them special significance. And today, on the opening day of our congress, we turn to the glorious Leninist party's combat staff with feelings of great gratitude and thanks for its constant concern for and attention to our republic. [prolonged applause]

This tireless concern encourages and inspires us, the people of Kazakhstan, to new achievements to the glory of the great Soviet motherland and for the sake of the complete triumph of communist ideals, to which we will always be true, in everything. (prolonged applause)

Our republic's economy, science and culture are inseparable from the country's life. This is the main source of Soviet Kazakhstan's new heights of all-round development. The slights of scientific and technical thought and the leading experience of Moscow and Leningrad and the other fraternal republics are a powerful accelerator of Kazakhstan's national economy. At the same time its diverse achievements are a weighty contribution to the development of all our motherland's economic potential. A clear recognition of this was the presentation of a fourth order--the Order of Lenin--to the republic in 1979. (prolonged applause)

The republic's working people regard it as their first patriotic duty to their own dear party and the Soviet people to further increase Soviet Kazakhstan's contribution to creating the material and technical base of communism, and they are striving to continue to fulfill this duty with honor.

The republican party organization has bound up in organic conjunction with all this the nationwide [uusenarodnyy] discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

This outstanding party document causes in each of us an upsurge of creative forces and arouses a sense of legitimate pride in its socially concrete nature, its optimism and purposefulness and in the clear prospects for the 5-year plan, which is intended to form an impressive new stage in communist creation.

The tasks put forward by the party for the eighties are impressive. The next decade will strengthen still further the country's material and technical base and will loyally serve the molding of the new man with the totality of its developing social relations.

During the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft the republic's working people have put forward a number of valuable proposals and admendments, which will certainly be taken into account.

The strategic aims of the coming decade lie in the constant improvement of working people's material and cultural standards and the creation of favorable conditions for all-round human development. Our political and economic goals ensure the onward development of Soviet society and the growth of the strength and prestige of the entire socialist community.

That comrades, is why they are of tremendous international significance.

Our country has everything it needs to successfully fulfill what the party has planned. The 10th 5-Year Plan was marked by significant successes in the confident development of the country's economy, in increasing production efficiency and in improving the quality of work and output produced.

The country's national income increased by R400 billion over that period. Some $717 billion more industrial output and R50 billion more agricultural output was produced than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The main task of the party's economic policy--that on further improving the people's living standards--was confidently resolved. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds increased by $134 billion. In all R329 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan was allocated for increasing Soviet people's prosperity.

Housing construction took on an unprecedented scale.

Our country is entering the eighties with a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential and highly skilled cadres, we look to the future with confidence.

The dominant trend in the period since the 25th CPSU Congress has been the further improvement of social relations and strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity in the society of real socialism. The new USSR Constitution was a convincing embodiment of the advantages of the Soviet way of life, its high humanitarian goals and real human rights.

The 10th 5-Year Plan years were filled with events of great political significance. Among them were the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth.

The 25th anniversary of the heroic virgin lands epic was a nationwide festival.

Last year our country and all progressive mankind commemorated the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism. In bowing our heads before the sacred memory of those who died for the motherland's honor, freedom and independence and paying a tribute of most profound respect to those who took part in the Great Patriotic War, we are expressing our tremendous gratitude to our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for their titantic work to preserve and strengthen just peace in the world. (prolonged applause)

The force of the Leninist peace policy and its truly humanitarian nature, which arouses a feeling of profound sympathy and unfeigned interest and respect toward the country of victorious October and the great Lenin's party, is indeed a global magnetic force.

Time confirms the effectiveness of our foreign policy course, thanks to the consistent, energetic actions of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and their strengthening solidarity with all the world's progressive people, much was done in the seventies to improve the international situation. The correlation of forces changed still more in favor of socialism and peace, and this is indicated by well-known facts and events.

However, the positive changes in the world arena are meeting with fierce resistance from international reaction, which is unwilling to reckon with the objective course of historical development.

The United States and its NATO partners have still not deviated from their course of whipping up the arms race, staging provocations against sovereign states and stepping up acts of ideological sabotage and psychological warfare. International reactionary circles and the Beijing hegemonists are closing ranks on an anti-Soviet platform.

In these complex conditions our party and state, expressing Soviet people's will, are showing firmness, a principled approach and restraint, not permitting the torpedoing of the detente policy, which is supported by the most sensible, objective politicians abroad.

Here particular attention is devoted to Soviet-U.S. relations, which have a great influence on the international situation.

The Soviet Union is true to the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. At the same time our people will know how [sumeyet] to stand up for the interests of the USSR and the entire socialist community. A clear lesson here is provided by the failure of attempts to stifle the Afghan revolution. Today, as in the far-off year of 1917, our party declares, in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's immortal words: "...We will not be stopped by the furious hatred which the bourgeoisie displays to us and to our movement toward peace."

Comrades! The outstanding successes of the land of the soviets are the result of the great vitality of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, which meets with the most ardent support and approval from every Soviet person and advanced people all over the world.

The CPSU is approaching its next, 26th congress in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion and inseparable links with the people. Its guiding and organizing role has increased immeasurably. The style and methods of party leadership of all spheres of sociopolitical, economic and cultural life have been further improved.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo set us all a high example of wisdom and realism and of a large-scale, scientific approach to the resolution of the most urgent tasks.

Soviet people note with particular warmth and sincere gratitude the multifaceted, fruitful activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's name and deeds are closely linked with the republic's party organization and the heroic virgin lands epic. His repeated trips to the republic, talks in the Kazakhs CP Central Committee, speeches at republican party and economic aktiv meetings and meetings with working people provide great practical assistance and support for us. Leonid Ilich's valuable advise and instructions serve as a guide to action, and his attention and concern inspire communists and all the republic's working people to new achievements for the sake of the triumph of communism. (prolonged applause)

Comrades!

The Kazakh Communist Party--one of the Leninist party's combat detachments--approached its 15th congress closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo.

We will have something to report to the 26th party congress. On the whole our republic and its economy, science and culture fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan successfully.

More than any of its predecessors the last 5-year period raised Soviet Kazakhstan to new heights of socialist civilization, multiplied its contribution to the unionwide division of labor and in terms of many leading positions secured for the republic a prominent and honorable place in the inviolable fraternal union of our holemand, our united and mighty power. This, comrades, is the main result of the party and government's constant concern and support and of the harmonious work of the communists and all the working people. (prolonged applause)

Soviet Kazakhstan is indebted for its impressive achievements to Lenin's party, to the country's fraternal peoples and above all to the great Russian people, which whom the Kazakh people joined their historical future for all time two and a half centuries ago. (prolonged applause)

We are pleased to acknowledge that more was achieved in the reporting period than in any previous 5-year period. There were impressive changes in every aspect of life, be it social production, the spiritual sphere or the increasing of prosperity for all strata of the population, for practically every family and every individual. Some R36 billion were invested in developing the republic's multisector economy, science and culture.

The republic's national income grew by 23.6 percent in that time. It now equals R19.3 billion. The volume of industrial production increased 18.3 percent to total almost R22 billion. Sectors of industry crucial to technical progress were given accelerated developments. A number of new sectors were established and more than 700 types of output assimilated--150 of them being the first of their kind in the country.

Approximately 250 modern enterprises, large production facilities and shops became operational.

Substantial successes were achieved by our grain, livestock, cotton and vegetable farmers. Grain production rose 27 percent and procurements 33 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan. The 5-year plan for grain sales to the state was overfulfilled by 233 million poods. This additional procurement alone is almost three times as much grain as Kazakhstan was handing over to the state altogether each year before the assimilation of the virgin lands. (prolonged applause)

New railroads and highways appeared on the republic's map and dozens of sovkhozes were set up. Auls, villages and cities expanded and grew more beautiful.

The republic's population now totals more than 15 million. In the 5-year plan period it increased by 835,000--this growth is pleasing, but our demographic policy would like it to rise even higher. The results of the harmonious work done by workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are visibly embodied in the further improvement of the people's prosperity. Approximately R7 billion were spent on the population's housing and cultural-consumer needs from the start of the 5-year plan. We are handing over 300 apartments every day. More than 30 million square meters of housing was built. This means that 3,215,000 peoplein the republic--almost one-fifth of the population--were given new homes. This really is a pleasing indicator.

In short, comrades, we have marched a long way forward, with the rest of the country, under the victorious banner of Great October and of the peoples' friendship and inspired by the all-conquering ideas of Lenin. (prolonged applause)

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev so graphically put it, our republic has been launched into space. And now we can look proudly back from orbit on the difficult but glorious journey we have traveled. Modern-day Kazakhstan is a land on eagle's wings, a giant construction site where the harmonious work of millions of people is building the imposing edifice of the future.

Kazakhstan today is not just a full ear of virgin land grain or hundreds of stockraising farms. It is also a land of artificial seas and specially built waterways. It is the oil of Mangyshlak and Embra, the coal of Ekibastuz and Karaganda, the iron ore of Sokolovsko-Sarbay and Lisakovsk and the nonferrous metals of Dzhezkazgan and Urdnyy Altay. It is the ferrous metals industry of Termitau and Artyubinsk, the machine building industry of Alma-Ata, Pavlodar and Petropavlovsk, the chemicals industries of Karatau, Dzhambul and Chimkent, and the power industry of east and Central Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is a land of well-appointed new cities, worker settlements and villages with splendid growth prospects.

It is a land of highly developed science, culture, literature and art.

It is the bright and undeniable reality of our every day, inspired by the creative work of millions of people united around the common aim of building communism.

We have our difficulties, our trials, our problems, of course. We have been doing and will continue doing our utmost to elaminate them.

Renewed political and labor enthusiasm has been generated in the republic by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress--something confirmed by the scale and concrete results of the precongress socialist competition. The report and election meetings and conferences held on the eve of our congress demonstrated the republic party organizations' increased militancy, their maturity and their self-critical approach and reaffirmed most convincingly that the communists and all the working people of the republic wholly and entirely approve the profoundly realistic and far-sighted domestic and foreign policies of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, which is confidently leading the Soviet people to new victories in building communism. (prolonged applause)

Permit me, comrade delegates, to report to you on the Kazakh CP Central Committee's activity in the period since the 14th Kazakh CP Congress and to dwell on the most important tasks which the republic party organization has to resolve in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

High Rates, Efficiency and Quality for Industry, Transport and Communications

Comrades! The Kazakh CP Central Committee constantly orients all elements of the republic party organization on further stepping up the role of Kazakhstan's multisector industry as the foundation for strengthening all sectors of our republic's economy and increasing its significance in the unionwide division of labor.

In the last 5-year plan almost R12 billion was invested in the development of industry--23.5 percent more than in the previous 5-years period. Production output increased by more than 18 percent.

Kazakhstan is now providing the country's national economy with more fuel and power, ferrous and nonferrous metal products and machine building, chemical industry and oil refining output.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule for the volume of sales and production of the most important types of articles. Almost R900 millions' worth of production was sold above target. Notable contributions were made to these achievements by the working people of all the republic's oblasts, by hundreds of enterprise collectives in ferrous and nonferrous metals industries, power, machine building and the light and food industries.

High production dynamism was achieved, and the scale, efficiency and quality of production increased.

Over 2,000 articles were awarded the state quality mark. Output of production in the top quality category more than doubled from the start of the 5-year plan.

The republic's industry is now producing in 12 days as much output as it produced in the whole of 1940.

The Kazakh brandmark is widely known across the country and abroad.

Of all this, comrades, we have a right to be proud.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the leading sectors of the republic's industry were developed on a qualitatively new basis. Production potential was renewed. Fixed capital increased 1.4 times. The standard of technical equipment of production rose. New subsectors were established, producing ball bearings, batteries, procelain and earthenware, fireproof materials, tires, plastics, chemical fibers and rubber goods.

As also provided for by the 25th CPSU Congress, the process of deploying production forces was completed in Kazakhstan. Special territorial production complexes were established, allowing the fullest harmonization of qualitative changes in sectorial and territorial proportions and more effective influence on the economy's development. Let us take, for example, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex. Construction of the complex is estimated to cost almost R8 billion. Big potential has already been created there--an aluminum plant, a tractor plant and an oil refinery, a large GRES and a ferrous alloys plant and coal mines including the Bogatyr, which is the world's biggest. This region is now producing several times more coal each year than the entire country was producing in the year when Soviet Kazakhstan was formed. (applause) In the near future coal extraction will be raised to 170 million tons annually.

The four large GRESes under construction will double Kazakhstan's power potential. Two power units at the first GRES are already on stream. The world's first very long-distance direct current power link is being established between Ekibastuz and the center of the country.

The Karatau-Dzhambul complex is now the country's most important phosphorus and mineral fertilizer production base. The 10th 5-Year Plan saw the growth there of a new phosphorus plant and sulfuric acid production facilities, all with up-to-date equipment.

The Mangyshlak complex is increasing its potential. Working heroically under harsh desert conditions, workers and specialists have established a new oil-extraction region in the Buzachi Peninsula. A very big plastics factory has been commissioned in Shevchenko City, almost doubling the country's polystyrene production. Other industrial-territorial complexes are also operating successfully.

In Karaganda and Termitau two factories have been commissioned capable of dressing 13.5 million tons of coal annually, and a further 4 million-ton facility has been commissioned at Shakhty's Tentekskaya No 8 Mine. Industry has been intensively developed in Sarana and other Karaganda satellite-towns.

Production is increasing confidently in the metals industry of east Kazakhstan, where big new nonferrous metals output capacities have been commissioned.

In Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast the first phase of the Zhayremskiy mining and enriching combine has been commissioned.

Steady, planned development of the economies of all the republic's 19 oblasts has been ensured.

New peaks were scaled by the fuel industry and power generation, to whose development the party attaches particular importance. Coal extraction increased by 25.1 percent.

There were major changes in the oil industry. The work of the Mangyshlakneft Association was stabilized. New deposits appeared on the geological-economic map.

Over the whole 5-year plan the homeland received over 500 million tons of coal, approximately 100 million tons of oil, and 25 billion cubic meters of gas. Never before has Kazakhstan produced fuel in such large quantities.

In addition to Ekibastuz, large power generation capacities were commissioned in Karaganda, Tselinograd, Chimkent and Alma-Ata. State electrification of agriculture was completed. Reliability of power supplies to the republic's major industrial regions increased significantly. Annual power generation reached more than 61 billion kilowatt-hours, with an increase in generation over the 5-year plan equal to total generation in 1960. Kazakhstan's role increased in the creation of the Soviet Union's unified power system.

Considerable successes were achieved in the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries. The republic is now producing one-tenth of the country's commercial iron ore and almost all the chromite ore being mined. Pig-iron smelting increased by one-third and rolled metal output rose by 13 percent. The republic is now producing special steel for the electrical equipment and shipbuilding industries, high-tensile chassis members for Kamaz trucks, and fireproof products of various kinds. Increased volumes of steel belting and alloying additions have been produced.

Kazakhstan still remains the country's main base for nonferrous metals production. Output of copper titanium and magnesium and of most of the rare metals increased in the last 5-year period.

Oil refining and petrochemicals--which is a new industry for the republic--developed at a rapid pace. The output of these sectors increased 1.8 times. Primary refining of oil more than doubled. Petrochemicals are becoming a large-scale sector.

There was considerable development of rubber machine parts, conveyer track and special types of belting. Construction work was completed on the first phase of the Chimkent asbestos rubber combine, which has started producing automobile and agricultural vehicle tires.

The chemical industry strengthened its positions. New capacities were commissioned for producing synthetic detergents, chemical fibers and sulfuric acid. Agriculture received 8 million tons more mineral fertilizers and fodder phosphates from Kazakhstan than in the last 5-year plan.

Machine building and metal working developed at increasing preferential rates. An agricultural machine building industry has taken shape in the republic, producing tractors, soil cultivation, seeding and harvesting equipment, machinery and equipment for stock-raising and fodder preparation, and equipment and mechanical gear for irrigation land and watering pasture. Output of these products increased 1.5 times in the 5-year plan. The country's only association producing anti-erosion equipment in Tselinograd, is gathering pace.

The Lavlodar tractor plant produced hundreds of thousands of tractors in the 5-year plan.

The geologists have done a lot of work. The prospects of proven deposits have been expanded and a number of new deposits were discovered, which has helped to define large new regions in the republic for extensive commercial extraction in the 11th and subsequent 5-year plans. The 5-year target for increasing reserves of all types of minerals was fulfilled. The raw materials base for leading enterprises in the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries has been strengthened.

A worthy gift to our congress was the completion of prospecting work on the very large Aktogayskoye copper deposit. New deposits of oil and gas have been found in the Prikaspiyskaya lowlands.

The material-technical base of our rapidly growing light, local and food industries was strengthened. Almost R1 billion was invested in developing Group B sectors in the last 5-year plan. Fixed capital in those sectors increased by R900 million. A total of 76 enterprises were constructed or modernized. Existing production facilities were supplemented with up-to-date equipment and automatic and mechanized production lines.

This made it possible to increase the volume of production in the Ministry of Light Industry by almost 18 percent, in the food industry by 25 percent and in local industry by 29 percent. There was increased output of woollen textiles, knitted underwear, vegetable oils and animal fats, canned fruit and vegetables, delicatessen, cultural and consumer goods and household appliances. That, comrades, is a brief outline of the growth dynamics of Soviet Kazakhstan's mighty industry, of which the whole Soviet land is rightly proud.

As we survey this panorama we are grateful to be able to name people working in shock fashion. They include the twice-decorated Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy mining and enriching combine named for V. I. Lenin, whose collective achieved its final 5-year plan targets for the major indicators 2 years ahead of schedule. Three times the miners have won CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners.

They include Karaganda's Kostenko and Severnaya mines, the Tsentralnyy Opencast Coal Mine, the Embaneft Association, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Combine, Alma-Ata's "XX let Oktyabry machine tool building plant, Aktyubrentgen, the Chimkent cotton combine, the Kustanay sewn goods factory, the Karaganda cannery and many other plants, factories, combines, associations and trusts for which the last 5-year plan was an achievement of the highest labor valor.

The 10th 5-Year Plan again demonstrated the wonderful and inspiring work of the republic's working class and engineering-technical workforce, displayed their new creative potential and multiplied the ranks of leading workers and innovators. The best of them have been awarded the lofty titles of hero of socialist labor or USSR and Kazakh SSR State Prizewinner, or have been awarded orders and medals.

Honor and glory to the workers, engineers, technicians, innovators and leading workers and all working people in industry, who are multiplying our homeland's economic might with tireless inspiration. (prolonged applause)

The 5-year plan results show that the present state of the republic's economy, its production and scientific-technical potential created as a result of the fulfillment of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congress decisions, and the existence and further development potential of mineral-raw material and manpower resources make it possible to implement a complex of economic organization measures for further developing all sectors of the economy and for increasing production efficiency.

On this foundation the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress plans for our republic an increase of 22-25 percent in industrial production. Development of power generation, nonferrous and ferrous metals production, machine building and the coal, chemicals, petrochemicals, light and food industries will continue.

We have to achieve the planned volumes mainly through vigorous introduction of the achievements of science and leading practice, by raising the technical standards of production, by making fuller use of existing capacities, by improving work quality everywhere and by sharply intensifying the regime of economy and thrift.

In addition, a significant increase in production is planned through new construction.

Successful implementation of these crucial and binding tasks will require us to continue doing our utmost to intensify every sector of industry and make it necessary for us all to work harmoniously, creatively and in shock fashion. In addition to our indisputable achievements, we still have many serious problems whose solution will also free large reserves for further comprehensively boosting Kazakhstan's economy.

First and foremost it is incumbent on us to minimize the number of enterprises failing to fulfill targets--and we do have such enterprises, unfortunately.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan between 5 and 12 percent of enterprises annually failed to cope with output sales plans.

A number of enterprises in the nonferrous and ferrous metals, coal, chemicals, light and food industries failed to achieve targets set for production of their main types of output in terms of overall production growth rates.

While sales plans as a whole were fulfilled, certain enterprises failed to complete contract deliveries. There were many of this kind in the Soyuzfosfor Association, in the Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Construction Materials Industry and the Light, Meat and Dairy Industries; and in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts more than half were in this category. Plan discipline was violated in industrial production. Plans were frequently changed, carried over or "amended."

This state of affairs must change. At the conference in the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee last August Comrade L. I. Brezhnev made special note of the importance of the strictest party demandingness with respect to cadres for the fulfillment of set targets and the unconditional observance of state and plan discipline at all levels--without exception.

Comrades!

For our republic and for the whole country the new 5-year plan will be a stage in the further growth of the economy, science and culture and of every family's prosperity. This is the main aim, and it is incumbent on us to devote all our strength and potential to its achievement.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress sets us large-scale tasks. Comrade B. A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, will talk in detail about them in his report.

Permit me to dwell on certain key elements connected with their forthcoming fulfillment.

As has already been said, industrial production will increase by 22-25 percent. The main emphasis is placed on strengthening basic sectors of all-union significance. This applies above all to the fuel industry and to energy. By the end of the 5-year plan annual coal extraction is to reach 134 million tons and oil extraction 23 million tons, oil fields will be opened up on the Buzachi Peninsula and the Prikaspiyskaya lowlands and the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex will be expanded.

In this connection the Karagandinskiy, Mangyshlakskiy Guryevskiy and Pavlodarskiy Obkoms and the collectives of the Karagandaugol, Mangyshlakneft, Embanef' and Ekibastuzugol associations must do their utmost to fulfill the set targets.

In the power industry sphere Kazakhstan has not only to provide for its own needs but also to supply an increasing amount of electricity to areas outside the republic. It will have to produce at least 90-95 billion kilowatt-hours.

Full capacity has to be achieved at the Ekibastuz No 1 GRES and on the first power units of the No 2 GRES, at the Shulbinskaya GRES and on TET's turbine units, and complex technical problems have to be solved relating to the construction of superhigh-voltage power transmission lines.

The ferrous metallurgical industry must be given a boost. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic will surpass the 5 million tons per year mark for the production of finished rolled metal and will supply 27 million tons of commodity iron ore. Ferrous alloy output will increase more than 1.5 times.

To achieve this it is necessary to commission large new capacities for the extraction of iron ore in Kustanayskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts and chrome iron ore in Aktyubinskaya Oblast.

We are obliged to carry out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on the speediest completion of the construction of a tin plate shop at Kazakhstan's magnitka, which will almost double its all-union production. It is the duty of the Karagandinskaya, Kustanayskaya and Pavlodarskaya party organizations to ensure a further upsurge in the ferrous metallurgy industry and the prompt commissioning and startup of new capacities.

In nonferrous metallurgy the paramount task is to strengthen the raw material base, above all by commissioning the second phase of the mining and enriching combine at the Zhayremskoye deposit and the Annenskiy and Akchiy-Spasskiy pits in Dzhezkargan and starting up the Boshchekulskoye copper ore deposit.

The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy, Dzhezkazgenskiy, Chimkentskiy, Tally-Kurganskiy and Semipalatinskiy Obkoms have the task of actively contributing to an improvement in the work of the sector's enterprises, fully utilizing their capacities, making raw material processing more comprehensive and bringing into play all reserves for increasing the production of nonferrous metals.

The 11th 5-Year Plan envisages a high development rate in the chemical, petrochemical and oil refining industries. By 1985 primary oil refining will more than double. Production of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, plastics and household chemical products will increase.

It is planned to commission new capacities for the extraction of phosphorites and production of yellow phosphorus.

Construction will be completed of the initial phases of the Chimkent oil refinery and tire plant.

The Soyuzfosfor association and the leaders of chemical and petrochemical enterprises must make highly productive use of existing and newly commissioned capacities and concentrate their efforts on the prompt startup of very important projects. All these problems compel the Dzhmabulskiy, Chimkentskiy, Aktyubinskiy, Pavlodarskiy and Mangyshlakskiy Obkoms to concentrate efforts on the prompt startup of very important projects, speed up their full commissioning and make highly productive use of existing and newly commissioned capacities.

Machine building and metal working have a considerably bigger role to play in the new 5-year plan. Their output will increase 1.5 times. Agricultural machine building will develop rapidly. The modernization of the Pavlodar tractor plant is to be completed. The future is embodied in the powerful K-701 tractor. The buildup of capacities must be accelerated at the Tselinograd anti-erosion equipment association and the Kzyl-Orda rice-harvesting machine building plant, improving the quality, reliability and durability of the machinery.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee has once again taken pains to draw attention to the need for the accelerated growth of Group B industry, since the people's well-being --which is job number one in the new 5-year plan--is closely associated with the further development of this sector. At any rate we must proceed on the basis of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions on the need to pool the efforts of every sector to achieve significant quantitative and qualitative advances in the production of consumer goods and in the implementation of the food program.

In order to fulfill plans both in Group A and in Group B we must be guided by the party's instructions to the effect that the fundamental basis of the 11th 5-Year Plan is the task of putting twice, three times as much energy into implementing the policy of improving efficiency and quality.

In the first place, it is necessary to accelerate labor productivity growth, which is to account for about 70 percent of the increase in output.

In the last 5-year period the struggle for labor productivity was not conducted purposefully in some places, above all by the Aktyubinskiy, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy, Dzhezkazganskiy, Karagandinskiy, Semipalatinskiy and Uralskiy Obkoms. So it is not surprising that there were industrial shortfalls of various dimensions in these oblasts.

Many enterprises in the nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, oil extraction, coal and food industries failed to fulfill the labor productivity growth plan.

It is an exceptionally crucial but quite realistic task to wipe out the lag and ensure an increase in labor productivity. A good foundation has been laid for this. The capital-labor ratio has improved considerably in industry. Production organization and cadres' skills have improved. Many collectives, using the best Soviet and foreign experience, have learned how to handle their working time rationally and have eradicated technical breakdowns and intermittent working.

Enterprises which mount crash programs instead of organizing skillful, precise and well-coordinated work, as happens at some machine building enterprises, where the assembly process stops in the first half of the month because of a lack of parts, look inefficient compared with leading enterprises. This practice means that they have to make unwarranted amendments to the plan and end up with an output shortfall.

There are big labor productivity reserves in Karagandinskaya Oblast but poor use is made of them, especially by the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Drizhd), where pressure at the work has been relaxed and around one-half of the mines in the coalfield are failing to reach the plan targets.

In matters of labor productivity growth we must display party principle and make greater demands on the leaders of enterprises and associations, ministries and departments in terms of the unconditional fulfillment of set output growth rates.

And it is time that everyone realized that we will always be the losers without persistent introduction of achievements of scientific and technical progress. The era of the scientific and technical revolution has established powerful laws, and those who try to ignore them are inhibiting the economy and preventing the advantages of the socialist system of management from teaming up with the scientific and technical revolution.

We must not ignore what was done in the 5-year plan to implement its achievements. A great deal was done. The rate of production automation and mechanization increased. The use of computers and automated control systems is expanding. Some 69,000 measures on new equipment have been introduced. The thousands-strong detachment of highly skilled specialists, inventors and rationalizers is growing.

At the same time, not all the achievements of Soviet science and technology and leading experience have been fully utilized. Sometimes even expensive imported equipment lies about unused. The Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and the Meat and Dairy Industry bother little about plans for the introduction of new equipment. Unfortunately, these ministries are not alone.

The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy repeatedly incorporates in plans for new equipment measures which were assimilated long ago, while they are timid about introducing really up-to-date developments such as using computer terminals [Kivtsetnaya Tekhnologiya], molten bath smelting, and the method of leaching out ores.

The Ministry of Heavy Machine Building displays considerable conservatism. It requires collossal effort to get any kind of innovation introduced there. But according to the leading comrades--and not just those from that ministry--everything is fine, and they contrive even to pass off obvious failures as achievements.

We must remove obstacles in the way of new equipment and advanced technology and fulfill plans for their introduction without fail.

The republic Gosplan, ministries and departments must do a more competent and efficient job of retooling, modernization and specialization, bring into play all progressive technical incentive levers and complete the transfer of enterprises and sector scientific research and planning institutes to financial autonomy and to payment for work done and introduced, and not for fine promises.

The task requires accelerated centralization and specialization of the small industrial enterprises and production units of which our republic has so many. This will enable us to improve the production structure of large plants and increase the technical impact of the most specialized enterprises without increasing their staffs.

Comrades! I want to refer once again to the problem of improving the use of fixed capital. An impressive production and technical potential has been created in the republic. On the whole, it is being ably and effectively utilized. And that is how it should be. In some sectors, however, including the light and food industries, the capital-output ratio is slow to improve. Some enterprises take years to assimilate plan capacities, and their technical and economic indicators and shift indexes for their main technological units and equipment are low.

A bad example is being set in this respect by the Yermakovskiy ferrous alloys plant (Director, Comrade Kulinich), where the amount of fixed capital has almost doubled but output has increased by a trifling amount and the capital-output ration has actually worsened.

Similar facts are characteristic of several major projects in Karagandinskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts.

Fixed production capital working at full capacity and steady output growth should be the norm, an effective return is an indicator of the political and economic maturity of labor collectives and their leaders.

Now we come to the problem of quality. A lot has been said and written about it. It is solved, comrades, not by loud appeals but by effecting a dramatic improvement in work in all the areas I have mentioned above. Work of this kind is being done in the republic on the broadest front. It is gratifying to note that for many collectives constant concern for the replacement of obsolete equipment and introduction of up-to-date equipment and unremitting improvement of technology have become an absolute law. A significant role is played by the employment of standards and the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems.

But there are no grounds for complacency, since the excellent productions coming off our conveyors are still accompanied by articles made according to the "If it doesn't fall over it's OK" principle and by out-and-out rejects as well. There are many complaints about tractors, excavators, agricultural machinery and other products.

Many light, food and local industry enterprises in Dzhambulskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Semipalatinskaya andUralskaya Oblasts are producing articles which the consumer finds repulsive. Yet the trade network is still flooded with unprepossessing, old-fashioned goods while what the customer really needs is only found at exhibitions and in reports.

It has to be said that the rate of certification of products for the seal of quality has fallen in the republic. The republic administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards (chief, Comrade Makhmudov) and its local organs are making no effort in this area.

The struggle for quality products is not a seasonal campaign, comrades, but the general line of the 5-year plan, and no one has the right to go against it.

All these questions, which we are discussing with the utmost candor, as required by the CPSU Central Committee, must continue to be studied by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and planning and economic organs in order to improve the practical activity of every sector of industry, matching it to the demands of the party, contribute to the development of labor collectives' creative initiative and, ultimately, successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

It is our task to ensure smooth work in every sector and to strive for high end results. To do this we must comprehensively improve work quality, actively introduce new equipment, improve the use of production capacities, bring into play all available reserves and widely develop the movement for work without laggards.

We must strive purposefully to attain new high targets on the basis of accumulated experience making every more intensive use of qualitative factors. This is the guarantee of success.

Comrades! In the 10th 5-Year Plan all types of transportation, communications and highway construction continued to develop rapidly.

Around 900 km of new railroad track and second track were constructed. We finished laying the Mid-Siberian Railroad, which runs through the republic's virgin land areas, and second track along the entire route from Uzbekistan, through Dzhambul and Karaganda to the Urals. More and more sections are being electrified. Construction began on the new Sayak-Aktogay Line. There were positive results from the division of the Kazakh main line into three railroads.

The freight turnover of general purpose motor transport increased 1.5 times. Increased labor productivity accounted for virtually the entire increase in the volume of traffic. Over one-half of all freight is carried by tractor trailers.

Civil aviation is developing successfully and is being provided with up-to-date equipment. Many airports have been modernized and are now able to receive the latest aircraft.

The use of waterways is being improved. The role of pipeline transport is growing.

Passenger traffic is growing. Some 17 railroad, air, motor vehicle and river termini were commissioned. In the next few years construction will begin on a subway in Alma-Ata.

There are now 70,000 km of surfaced highways, including 38,000 km of blacktop. A ramified network of well-appointed main highways is almost completed. The new Alma-Ata-Karaganda and Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan Highways were recently opened to traffic. Highway construction is increasing in the countryside. This has resulted in the disappearance of the term "backwater."

There has been a considerable increase in the number of consumer services provided by all forms of communication, and there are now more intercity and rural electronic communications. The network of radio relay lines, cables and television stations is becoming more ramified. Telephone communications in rural areas are developing rapidly.

Highway, general-purpose motor transportation, civil aviation and communications enterprise workers fulfilled the plan targets for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

But it is clear that the extensive growth prospects of the republic's multisector economy and people's well-being demand the further development and improved efficiency of transport and communications work. This applies above all to railroad and motor transport and the rational utilization of their rolling stock. Not everywhere is freight safety ensured. It is a shameful fact that railroad workers themselves are sometimes involved in thefts.

The freight vehicle pool is still poorly maintained at a number of motor transport establishments, especially those run by departments. Overreporting has not been eradicated. Highway accidents are causing grave concern, especially in Karagandinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Mongyshlakskaya Oblasts.

There has been little improvement in passenger services. There have been many complaints about badly organized public transportation in Chimkentskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Kustanayskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. Unfortunately, not everything is running smoothly in civil aviation.

The conclusion is, comrades, that in the new 5-year plan it is extremely important that we ensure efficient, high-quality, trouble-free work by all types of communications and transport, including pipelines. The length of pipelines carrying petroleum products will increase by nearly 1,100 km in the republic. Pipelines will be laid from Sineglazov to Kustanay and Amankaragay, from Pavlodar to Semipalatinsk and from Petropavlovsk to Kokchetav.

A lot more will be done in the new 5-year plan than in the last 5-year plan in railroad transport--we will lay over 1,100 km of second track, electrify almost 1,000 km of busy freight sections, strengthen the locomotive and freight car stock and everywhere ensure the fulfillment of delivery plans and new, progressive forms of work.

It is important resolutely to eliminate shortcomings and to ensure comprehensive development of industrial railroad transport, complete freight safety, the further improvement of passenger service standards and the creation of proper working and everyday conditions for the transport workers themselves.

Greater attention must be paid to the development of urban passenger transport, especially electric transport, and it must be made to operate efficiently.

As well as further increasing highway construction it is important to keep a close eye on the safety of existing highways, and local soviets should make an active contribution here.

The republic ministry of communications has a lot to do to further develop electronic and postal communications, especially in the countryside. It is now perfectly reasonable to expect papers to be delivered everywhere on the day of issue.

In short, comrades, the further growth of the republic's multisector economy, science and culture and the improvement of working people's well-being are inseparable from the improvement of all transport and communications operations. Everywhere this work should always be governed by responsibility to society, conscientiousness, high standards and efficiency.

Rapid, High-Quality Construction to Modern Technical Standards

Comrades! The amazing changes in Kazakh's multisector economy are primarily conditioned by the scale and rate of capital construction, and they are highly impressive. Our construction workers have made a big contribution to increasing industry's production potential, strengthening agriculture's material and technical base and solving social problems associated with the improvement of the housing, cultural and everyday living conditions of urban and rural working people.

In all 19 of the republic's oblasts construction sites have become symbols of big changes. In the 10th 5-Year Plan capital investments in the republic's national economy totaled R38 billion. This was an increase of nearly 25 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan.

In 1980 capital investments totaled R8 billion, which is five times more than what was assimilated in the entire prewar period. Today 2.5 times as much is constructed in 1 month as in the whole of 1940.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, construction workers' efforts were focused primarily on commissioning capacities and projects for the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries, machine building and the coal, oil, chemical, food and light industries, and capital construction was characterized by the construction of unique complexes and enterprises.

The construction industry currently has over 650,000 skilled workers, engineers and technicians capable of solving big and complex tasks.

Many obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have begun to deal more purposefully with this sector, the party committees in Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts managed to fulfill the 5-year capital construction targets ahead of schedule.

The construction materials and construction industries were further developed. There was an increase in the production of cement, including colored and nonmetallic types. The production of new materials was organized: ruberoid roofing, construction faience, Vorsanit and laminated wood structures.

The use of prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and parts has increased considerably.

The amount of manual labor involved in finishing and roofing work is diminishing.

The high rates of housing and cultural-consumer construction in the 10th 5-Year Plan were accompanied by the further development of municipal services and an increase in the provision of amenities in the republic's cities and settlements. In the 5-year period the volume of municipal and consumer services increased by 40 percent and amounted to R610 million in the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services as a whole. Some 1,600 km of water mains were commissioned. More than 90 percent of the local soviets' housing stock was equipped with water supply, drainage, central heating and gas supply. Electric transport has been operating for 8 years in the republic and trolleybus routes are being constructed in Aktyubinsk and Tselinograd.

Nearly R600 million were invested in the provision of amenities, and 3,400 km of roads and sidewalks were constructed in the 5-year period all financed by republican and local budgets.

Architects and planners have done a great job in the construction of buildings and modern architectural complexes. They have finished drawing up general plans for all oblasts and rayon centers. New planning institutes have been set up and their material base has been strengthened.

Wide use is being made of team contracts at construction sites. One-third of the construction teams are using the Nikolay Zlobin method. Construction technology has been raised to a new level, its links with other sectors have been broadened and the quality of work has improved.

Nevertheless, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was right to point out, it is capital construction which represents the severest bottleneck, as a result of which many economic sectors are operating below potential.

In fact, during the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic failed to assimilate capital investments worth R1.4 billion, and very important projects were commissioned late. The volume of uncompleted construction is not being reduced quickly enough. Less housing and fewer schools, hospitals and vocational and technical schools were constructed than planned.

Capital investments are not effective enough. Funds continue to be spread too thinly and shortcomings in planning have not been completely eliminated. The Kazakh CP Central Committee has repeatedly pointed this out to the Gosplan and to ministry and department leaders. But reorganization is proceeding extremely slowly.

In the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy the volume of capital investments for the 5-year period increased by nearly one-fourth, but the commissioning of fixed capital rose by only 9 percent. Uncompleted construction exceeded annual capital investments. During this period more than 80 construction projects were started, but none was fully provided with all the necessary items.

The construction of the bloc of repair shops at the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine mechanical casting plant, estimated cost about R3 million and construction norm 18 months, is into its 16th year. Despite the dire need to strengthen the combine's repair base the completion of the bloc's construction is delayed year after year. The same fate apparently awaits the power-repair shop at the Balkhash mining and metallurgical combine and a number of other projects in Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast.

Construction plans are not always balanced with construction organizations' capacities and with the material supply potential. The capacities of the Ekibastuzshakhtostroy combine allow only one-third of the allotted funds to be assimilated.

Often plans are remodeled in the course of work, which means a sharp rise in the cost of the projects. The Kustanay chemical fiber plant cost several million rubles but, because of planning and design errors, the enterprise is misfiring and is unable to assimilate production.

This indicates that, without flawless planning, the people's money will continue to be wasted, and this cannot be tolerated. We need to sort out the work of planning organizations, eradicate parallelism, duplication and underloading and sharply improve the quality of all plans.

It is rightly said that today's planner cannot be a narrow specialist. He cannot get by without knowledge of sociology, demography, ecology and especially economics. And the main point is to combine professional competence with a sense of personal responsibility for the quality of all plans.

Moreover, it is important to stop incorporating in plans a multitude of projects which lack finance and resources and to tighten up planning discipline.

The Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade Dzherzhanov), which have allowed the work rate to drop sharply, must make effective use of the increased production potential of the republic's construction organizations.

These ministries have repeatedly come in for very harsh criticism. But it appears that their leaders are still inclined to adopt a passive stance instead of looking to raise the level of executive discipline and eliminate all the muddle and red tape. Last year the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises adopted five decisions on accelerating the construction of the tinplate shop at the Karaganda metallurgical combine, but the situation has not improved. This far from isolated instance plainly shows that the ministry and Comrade Lomov personally really must review the style and methods of running subordinate organizations and be more exacting in their attitude to them.

What I have said applies also to the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. A number of the ministry's enterprises failed throughout the 5-year plan to fulfill plans for very important subcontract work, diverting skilled specialists to secondary projects and capital repair.

Many construction sites are in dire need of materials, yet the republic Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev) and the State Committee for Petroleum Products (Comrade Bragin) have still failed to distribute allocated stocks fully. In the 5-year period construction sites were short of a considerable amount of timber, rolled ferrous metals, steel and cast iron pipes, cement and petroleum bitumen.

It is necessary to improve the activity of the construction materials industry (Comrade Parimbetov), which is responsible for an unwarranted fall in technical and economic indicators in the system and for a failure to fulfill plans. It is necessary to accelerate the modernization of roasting furnaces at old brick plants and to strengthen technological discipline and repair services at cement plants.

The republic Gosstroy (Comrade Bektemisov) should be the headquarters for improving the technical standards and quality of construction. But, unfortunately, both the Gosstroy and its local organs too often shy away from acute, burning problems associated with the harmonious development of production and social infrastructures. For this reason production premises, housing and social, cultural and consumer projects are commissioned in an incomplete and fragmentary fashion and there are considerable flaws, which must be resolutely and irrevocably eliminated.

It is important always to be mindful of providing amenities for cities and villages, of their architectural appearance and of the task of coordinating the scale of construction with architectural and artistic design both in cities and in the countryside.

Comrades! The tasks of further developing the rural economy demand intensified production and social-cultural construction in the countryside. In general terms rural construction organizations have become much stronger. Construction combines have started up in Kokchetavskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts, and new subdivisions have been set up at the Main Administration for Construction on Rice-Growing Sovkhozes and the Kazakh SSR Interkolkhoz Construction Administration.

Many stockraising premises, large mechanized complexes, poultry farms, elevators, mixed feed enterprises and hothouse farms were constructed everywhere in the 5-year plan and rural workers received around 12 million square meters of housing and many schools, hospitals, clubs and trade and consumer premises. It is noteworthy that the level of gas supply in the Kazakhstan countryside is higher than in the city.

At the same time, concern for accelerating the commissioning of projects in the countryside is still not a priority everywhere.

The Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) and local organs in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Uralskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Chimkentskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and other oblasts are still allowing construction to be interrupted, its cost is rising and quality is slow to improve. This is particularly noticeable in the construction of livestock complexes. In Dzhambulskaya Oblast apartment blocks in the countryside are constructed without facilities for rural workers--there is nowhere to store vegetables and fruit. There are no cellars.

Return on funds invested in the development of the material and technical base of rural construction organizations should be much greater than it is at the moment. But compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan the Ministry of Rural Construction even managed to reduce the volume of construction and installation work. Many of its trusts have failed to find a working rhythm. They failed to fulfill 5-year plans on the commissioning of elevators, poultry farms and state pedigree stock breeding establishments. Construction at the republic's very important Taranovskaya poultry farm in Kustanayskaya Oblast is proceeding at a snail's pace.

This practice is not in keeping with the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, which plainly stated that problems of modernizing the countryside must be thoroughly and vigorously solved, the amount of uncompleted construction must be reduced and plan targets must be met without fail.

Comrades! Capital construction demands the constant improvement of forms and methods of party leadership of construction and the total elimination of the narrow parochial approach. Yet not all party committees take this into account.

In Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast there is a great lag in the commissioning of non-ferrous metallurgy capacities and social, cultural and consumer projects. In the 5-year plan capital investments worth R260 million were unassimilated and 205,000 square meters of housing were not commissioned. In Ust-Kamenogorsk alone nearly 100,000 square meters of housing were not commissioned. The activity of the main administration for construction in the eastern regions (chief, Comrade Tyurin) has deteriorated.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress sets the specific task of basically providing every family with a separate apartment in the next 10 years, but, comrades, if we build like the Ust-Kamenogorsk workers we will jeopardize the fulfillment of this very important party directive. (animation in the auditorium)

Here are the facts. Only 76,000 square meters of housing were constructed for the silk fabrics combine, whereas the plan allowed for 1.5 times more. Kindergartens were construted to accommodate 560 children--the plan was for almost twice as many. It is not surprising, therefore, that people do not stay long at the combine.

Plans for commissioning housing and cultural-consumer projects are still regularly unfulfilled under the noses of other party obkoms as well--Dzhambulskiy, Guryevskiy and Aktyubinskiy. But the measures adopted by their first secretaries, Comrades Bekturganov, Kushekov and Liventsov, are not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

The party points out the need to maintain high housing construction rates in the 11th 5-Year Plan, to improve its quality and develop above all small and medium-sized cities and rural localities. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviets, ministries and departments must regard all this as a direct instruction from the CPSU Central Committee.

That is why a very dim view must be taken of any instance of failure to meet targets.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic is to assimilate around R43 billion worth of capital investments, which is 13 percent more than in the last 5-year plan. These funds are intended for the development of territorial industrial complexes and of the basic sectors of industry and agriculture ensuring the buildup of production potential in the republic and the country as a whole and the improvement of the people's well-being.

This year construction workers are starting to work under new conditions. A system of planning, financing, material and technical supply and incentives is being established which will contribute to the prompt commissioning of projects and capacities.

It is necessary to ensure the correct deployment of manpower and distribution of material and other resources. In the first place, they must be concentrated on completing underway projects and modernizing existing enterprises. This is the only way to increase capital investment efficiency.

It is time we all realized, comrades, that the fate of the republic's entire economy and, to a most significant extent, the further development of its culture and the improvement of the working people's material and spiritual standards have always depended and will continue to depend on the state of affairs in capital construction. All this makes it incumbent on us, while justly criticizing the construction workers, to give them as much help as possible to ensure that their work is always equal to the party's demands.

We hope that the republic's construction workers will treat the new tasks as a vital job. May the new construction projects of the 11th 5-Year Plan be a worthy extension of the glorious work of the builders of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad, Balkhash, Kazakhstan's magnitka, Rudnyy and Mangyshlak. May the heroic traditions established by them grow stronger in the accomplishments of the new generation of construction workers. (applause) The party and the people believe that your shock labor, comrade construction workers, will inscribe another impressive chapter in the remarkable annals of the creation of the material and technical base of communism. (prolonged applause)

The Party's Agrarian Policy in Action

Comrades! Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 14th Kazakh CP Congress, the republic party organization has done a lot of work to develop agriculture.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy the material and technical base of sovkhozes and kolkhozes considerably strengthened. Some R13.6 billion were invested in the rural economy--22 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Some 409,000 hectares of newly irrigated land were commissioned along with 2,600 km of multiple [gruppovyye] water pipes. About 23 million hectares of pastureland were irrigated. The energy available to farms increased. Mineral fertilizer supplies increased 1.3 times. Fixed production capital increased by 47 percent and is now worth R16.6 billion.

Production specialization and concentration are being consistently conducted in the countryside along with interfarm cooperation and the placing of production on an industrial footing.

We now have 2,077 sovkhozes and 415 kolkhozes, all provided with highly productive equipment.

In the period under review many more elevator capacities, grain storage facilities, mixed feed enterprises, vegetable and potato depots, poultry farms and livestock premises were constructed. The network of repair enterprises under the state committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture was expanded.

All oblasts, rayons, sovkhozes and kolkhozes saw an intense struggle for the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, which culminated in considerable achievements.

In the 5-year plan the republic's gross agricultural output increased by 14 percent. The party directives envisaged a rise in average annual grain production to 25-27 million tons. We can report with satisfaction to the congress that this task was honorably fulfilled. (prolonged applause) The gross grain harvest reached 27.5 million tons--27 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. Never before has a 5-year period been so abundant in grain. The motherland received more than 81 million tons of grain, or an annual average of nearly one million pounds. (prolonged applause).

The unprecedented increase in grain production was due to intensive factors. Over the 5-year period the yield of grain crops increased, on average, by 1.8 quintals. The target for purchases of strong and durum wheats was fulfilled by 136 percent.

The Kazakh farmers' services to grain production were rated highly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum.

In addition to grain, the plans for the sale of vegetables, potatoes and melon crops to the state were also overfulfilled.

There were positive advances in stockraising. Average annual milk purchases increased by 15 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, eggs by 49 percent and wool by 4 percent. The plan for procurements of these types of livestock products was overfulfilled.

The task set by the 14th Kazakh CP Congress for raising the average cattle surrender weight to 400 kg was fulfilled. Compared with 1975 per cow milk yields increased by 175 kg. The numbers of all types of livestock and poultry, apart from horses and camels, increased.

The best indicators were achieved by agricultural workers in Kustanayskaya Oblast, where the increase in gross agricultural output was 26 percent. In the 5-year plan the oblast supplied more than one billion poods of grain. (applause) Sovkhoz profits amounted to R654 million.

In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast the increase in gross agricultural output was 19 percent and grain production increased by more than one-third. The amount sold to the state was equivalent to six annual plans. (applause)

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast grain production increased by 20 percent and plans for the sale of grain to the state were overfulfilled. (applause)

In terms of overall work in increasing grain production we must highlight the contribution of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast workers, who overfulfilled the 5-year plan. (applause)

Good results were achieved in Karagandinskaya Oblast, which finished the 5-year plan well. (applause) Targets for the sale of grain to the state were overfulfilled by Aktyubinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Uralskaya, Chimkentskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts. (applause)

A major contribution to increasing grain production and procurements was made by Uritskiy, Kustanayskiy, Fedorovskiy, Leninskiy, Komsomolskiy and Borovskiy rayons in Kustanayskaya Oblast. (applause)

A high assessment goes to the grain growers of Atbasarskiy, Tselinogradskiy, Krasnoznamenskiy and Astrakhanskiy Rayons in Tselinogradskaya Oblast (applause), Timiryazevskiy and Sergeyevskiy Rayons in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast (applause), Kuybyshevskiy and Kzyl-Uskiy Rayons in Kokchetavskaya Oblast (applause), Panfilovskiy Rayon in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast (applause), Derzhavinskiy Rayon in Turgayskaya Oblast (applause), Nurinskiy and Osakarovskiy Rayons in Karagandinskaya Oblast (applause), Priuralnyy and Zelenovskiy Rayons in Uralskaya Oblast (applause), Leninskiy Rayon in Aktyubinskaya Oblast (applause), Shemonaikhinskiy and Glubokovskiy Rayons in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast (applause) and many other rayons in other oblasts which coped successfully with 5-year plan targets for the sale of grain to the state. (applause)

The farms of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast increased rice production by 37 percent and overfulfilled the purchase plan. (applause)

Production and procurements of corn grain almost doubled in the republic, sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast overfulfilled the plan for the sale of sugar beets to the state. I want to congratulate wholeheartedly the rural workers of these oblasts and rayons and all those who worked in shock fashion on the victories they achieved, and to wish them big new successes. (prolonged applause)

There were striking changes in the lifestyle of rural workers. Their work is becoming more industrial, and the trend toward leveling of the material, cultural and everyday conditions of the city and country is becoming more and more marked.

During the period under review well-appointed new settlements sprang up, thousands of kilometers of highways were laid and the supply of electricity and gas to villages was conducted on an intensive basis. Around 12 million square meters of housing were commissioned, the network of schools, hospitals and children's preschool establishments was broadened and new clubs, libraries and public health, trade and consumer services premises were built. Cultural and consumer services and social provisions were improved, and kolkhoz members' and sovkhoz workers' incomes rose.

When reporting to the 15th congress on the achievements in the rural economy it should be stressed that they are primarily the result of the improved standard of work by rural party committee workers and the increased activeness of every communist. Party organizations in the countryside have grown in size and have become organizationally stronger. Rural party raykoms are the combat staffs of political leadership. We have 221 such rayons, 11 of them created since the 25th CPSU Congress.

The organizational work accomplished contributed to a marked increase in the last 5-year plan of the republic's share of all-union procurements of grain, wool and karakul. Our grain has the highest marketability rating in the country. All this has made the republic a major agricultural region of the Soviet Union. [prolonged applause]

All that we have achieved is convincing evidence of the increased expertise and creativity of grain growers, livestock raisers and machine operators; the results of the fruitful efforts of workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, farm leaders and scientists; the city's active patronage assistance to the countryside; and the purposeful day-to-day activity of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

It must be stressed that the constant assistance and attention of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government are the foundation of the successes achieved in the countryside. [prolonged applause]

During the 10th 5-Year Plan nearly 74,000 rural workers received national awards, and 95 of the best were awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Permit me, Comrade delegates, to express heartfelt gratitude on your behalf to our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their high assessment of the Kazakhstan people's work. [prolonged applause]

Comrades! While paying tribute to what has been achieved it would obviously be right to focus attention on the next tasks in the further development of agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress envisages that Kazakhstan will increase average annual gross agricultural output by 11-13 percent; raise average annual grain production to 28-29 million tons, meat (carcass weight) to 1.2-1.3 million tons, milk to 4.9-5 million tons, wool to 110,000-115,000 tons and karakul skins to 2.5 million; develop stockraising, mainly on the basis of meat stockraising and fine-wool sheep farming; and commission 400,000-420,000 hectares of irrigated land.

All of this comrades, is a minimum. That is why today, at the congress, we must talk plainly and candidly about our shortcomings in the development of agriculture. Some sovkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts have failed in past years to achieve planned growth rates in terms of crop yields, animal productivity, output and procurement of products, and in profit-making.

It is not just a question of the weather. How can we fail to recall here the truism that weather is weather, but work is work. Indeed, comrades, what has the weather got to do with the fact that people everywhere have not learned to assess properly the role of science and leading experience, to introduce order on the land, to introduce crop rotation, set up seed growing, to make effective use of equipment and fertilizers, and to organize breeding and herd reproduction in exemplary fashion.

It is for precisely this reason that in the past 5-year period Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast failed to cope with the grain, sunflower, and milk procurement plans; Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast failed to cope with the grain and sugar beet procurement plans; Dzhambulskaya Oblast with the plans for grain, sugar beet, eggs and karakul procurements; Pavlodarskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts with the plan for grain procurements; Turgayskaya Oblast with the plans for grain and egg procurements; Aktyubinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts with the milk procurement plan; Uralskaya Oblast with the milk and wool procurement plans; Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast with the milk; eggs, wool and karakul procurements plans; Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast with the wool procurements plans; and Chimkentskaya Oblast with the cotton and egg procurements plans. All oblasts except Karagandinskaya and Mangyshlakskakya oblasts were in arrears to the state in terms of meat procurements. Despite the considerable successes in grain production, 17 rayons and 791 farms failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for grain. In terms of meat, 169 rayons remained in arrears to the state, and every third rayon was in arrears for milk.

Comrades, we must assess our work critically, raise planning and state discipline, and eliminate shortcomings in order confidently to attain the goals which the party sets in the food program it is elaborating.

Increasing grain production remains a key problem for us. To insure a gross grain harvest of 28-29 million tons, it is necessary to increase the grain fields' yield by 2-3 quintals compared with the average level attained in the republic. Is this task realistic? Yes, it is. This is borne out by the achievements of our leading sovkhozes and kolkhozes. On average over the 5-year plan, every fifth farm harvested 14-20 quintals of grain and every seventh farm over 20 quintals. It is important to make their experience the possession of all and to pull up lagging farms to the level of the leading ones. Of course, this is no easy matter. It will require great efforts by the entire republic party organization and all working people of Kazakhstan. There is no other way.

In our activity we must proceed from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's specific instructions to make yields of 20 quintals of grain per hectare the norm for Kazakhstan. Every farm, rayon and oblast without exception must fight for this. Kazakhstan must give the country a large grain harvest every year.

The scale of work in grain production is enormous. Nowhere in the country is there such a vast tract of land sown to grain as there is in our virgin lands. The main criterion here is rational land utilization.

The improvement of arable farming standards and the introduction of everything progressive is not an optional but a strictly compulsory matter. Science, the agronomic service and the Kazselkhozkhimiya association, which is due to complete its period of organization, must give substantial aid here.

It is important to step up attention to mulled crops. Broader scope must be imparted to the development of rice cultivation. In recent years large rice paddy systems have been created in our republic. Relying on the accumulated experience, the farms of Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts must raise the rice yield on all sovkhozes and kolkhozes to a minimum of 50-55 quintals. This means eliminating variability in yields and hauling laggards up to the standard of leading farms.

The republic's southern oblasts must increase corn grain production. By using progressive methods, it is necessary to raise corn grain yields by a minimum of 15-17 quintals compared with the level achieved.

The problem of the further development of beet growing is an acute one. Although Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts have frequently been criticized for lagging seriously in this respect, the situation has not improved. According to the 5-year plan results they were again in arreas. The disruption of crop rotations and the sowing one of sugar beet crop after another have led to a reduction in yields and sugar content and to the spread of plant diseases and pests. The Dzhambulskiy and Taldy-Kurganskiy obkoms and the ministries of agriculture and the food industry must extricate sugar beet growing from its blind alley. It is necessary not only to overcome the lag but also, by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan to increase sugar beet sales to the state to 2.6 million tons.

The Chimkentskaya Oblast cotton growers must scale new heights--they must sharply increase cotton yield and gross harvests in the 11th 5-Year Plan and improve raw cotton quality.

It is important to step up attention to oil crops. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts must sharply increase the production of sunflowers and insure the fulfillment of plans for purchase of this valuable crop.

Life urgently demands an intensive increase in the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes and the expansion of hothouse farming, for which every opportunity exists. For many years individual farm leaders have been saying: "Potatoes do not grow on our farms, we request that this crop be eliminated." But last year's harvest refuted these arguments. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes produced as many potatoes as we need. The republic was supplied with the necessary seed and food stocks. However, in a number of places this sector is being developed only feebly. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Uralskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts failed to fulfill the potato procurements target. Many farms were in arrears in terms of vegetable purchases.

For the further development of production of these products it is essential to reinforce existing specialized farms and to create new ones, introduce order into seed growing, and considerably increase the yield, and, by the end of the 5-year plan, raise annual purchases of potatoes to 650,000 tons, vegetables to 910,000 tons, fruit to 160,000 tons, melon crops to 250,000 tons and grapes to 160,000 tons.

In accordance with the party's decisions we have formed a union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. We hope that it and the obkoms and oblispolkoms will insure the efficient and coordinated work of all enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in growing, procuring and processing, storing, shipping and selling fruit and vegetable produce and will sharply improve supplies of this produce to the population by producing it in the republic.

We must continue to develop collective horticulture and truck farming.

Comrades! As a result of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum decisions, grain production of irrigated lands has almost quadrupled since 1965, corn production have increased 5.1 times and rice production 6.5 times over. The yield and gross harvests of cotton, vegetables, potatoes and fodder crops have increased. The volume of capital investments in water resources construction has increased 3.3 times.

In the period under review the Charsk reservoir in Semipalatinskaya Oblast, the Chingeldy irrigation development project and the first section of the Kzyl-Kum irrigation development project in Alma-Atinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts were commissioned. The Togusken, Kazalinsk and Akdalina rice systems are being created on the lower reaches of the Syrdarya and Ili Rivers.

We have great potential for the further expansion of irrigated areas through the assimilation of new tracts of land. At the same time more effective use must be made of available irrigated lands.

But they do not produce the proper return everywhere. Surely it is not normal for one farm out of every three in the republic to bring in a corn grain harvest of less than 30 quintals and for 1 out of every 6 to raise a harvest of less than 10 quintals per hectare. Last year about 30,000 ha of irrigated land stood totally empty on the farms of Taldy-Kurganskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts. To this day the very rich water resources in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are underused.

It is necessary to step up the tempo of water resources construction. The second section of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal must be completed. Assimilation of the Irtysh floodlands must be launched on a wide scale, new sovkhozes must be created on the Beskaragayskiy, Lebyazhinskiy and Pavlodar irrigation development projects, and the Bar-Togay Reservoir on the Chilik River must be completed. The construction of projects on the lower reaches of the Ili and Talas Rivers and on the Tashutkulskiy, Keles and Toguskensk developments must be accelerated. The construction of mainline water pipes in the republic's northern oblasts must be pursued more actively. The water economy and agricultural organs must achieve a further increase in the effectiveness of expenditure on land reclamation in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

These, comrades, are the tasks in arable farming.

To execute the 14th Kazakh CP Congress decisions the party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs have performed a large amount of work on the development of stock-raising. As has already been noted, the livestock population has increased in the republic. As of the beginning of this year there were 8.7 million cattle, 35.2 million sheep and goats, over 3 million pigs and 1.3 million horses on all categories of farms. Never before have we had such a livestock population. This creates real opportunities for raising farm unit production output. A characteristic feature of livestock raising is that it is moving firmly onto an industrial footing and the process of specialization and concentration is actively underway. In the 11th 5-Year Plan this course must be continued.

In the republic there are now 147 large-scale specialized dairy sovkhozes, 86 meat and meat and dairy, 593 sheep rearing, 60 pig rearing, and 57 poultry rearing sovkhozes and 165 specialized farm associations for fattening and raising livestock. Specialized sheep rearing sovkhozes account for 78 percent of wool production and 82 percent of mutton production. Our poultry sovkhozes and battery farms are currently producing 94 percent of the poultry meat and 99 percent of the eggs in the republic.

In stepping up the struggle everywhere to further boost stock-raising, attention must be focused on increasing livestock and poultry populations and raising their productivity. For this it is important to fundamentally improve breeding work and herd reproduction, increase the proportion and the numbers of breeding females, eliminate barrenness and obtain more offspring. A struggle must be waged in earnest for fully insuring safe maintenance of animals, and a reliable barrier must be erected against unnecessary livestock losses and immoderate use of livestock for internal farm needs. This precise point was made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the conference at the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

As you know, the republic has been set exceptionally large tasks in further increasing meat production and procurements. The party and government decisions have frequently pointed to Kazakhstan's leading role in developing meat stockraising. It is a case of achieving an increase in the livestock population in all oblasts without exception, of organizing intensive feeding and fattening up, obtaining high weight gains, and selling the state cattle weighing at least 400-450 kg and sheep weighing at least 40 kg.

It cannot be deemed normal when many farms, having experience of intensive fattening, sell the state a considerable quantity of underweight animals. This applies to Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Chimkentskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts.

Despite frequent comments and decisions taken, many oblasts are doing little to develop pig and poultry rearing, horse and camel herd farming, rabbit breeding, freshwater fish farming and beekeeping. To supplement food resources, life requires that the network of auxiliary farms at industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations be expanded as much as possible, and that conditions be created for increasing livestock and poultry on the population's private plots. Greater assistance must be provided in supplying privately owned livestock with the necessary fodder. Purchases of surplus produce from the population must be better organized.

Milk production must be increased more rapidly in all oblasts and rayons, particularly industrial ones. All of this must be insured by improving the quality of herds, increasing the annual yield to 2,500-3,000 kg per cow generally and 3,500-4,000 kg on farms in suburban zones, and improving milk marketability and quality.

Sheep rearing--a traditional sector for Kazakhstan--remains a leading sector. As mentioned above, the sheep population in the republic has increased. New breeds have been created--the North Kazakh Merino and the Degrees meat and wool breed. Last year for the first time about 17 million lambs were obtained. The 5-year plan targets were overfulfilled for wool and karakul skin procurements.

But the potential for more rapidly boosting this sector is far from exhausted. Because of grave shortcomings in herd reproduction and the low standard of animal maintenance, Chimkentskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts have still not achieved the 1969 level in terms of sheep numbers.

The enormous reserves which the republic has at its disposal are borne out by the experience of the leading farms. The Sulukolskiy and imeni XXIII Xyezda KPSS breeding plants in Kustanayskaya Oblast and the Sarybulakskiy breeding plant in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast shear over 5 kg of wool from each sheep and sell sheep at weights of at least 40 kg. At the Zadarinskiy and Guryevskiy state breeding plants the output of top quality breed karakul lambs is 90 percent. On these farms 125-150 and more lambs are obtained per 100 ewes.

High indicators in sheep rearing must be achieved everywhere. For this it is necessary to increase the numbers of breeding females on every farm, to obtain offspring from each ewe every year, to struggle resolutely against any manifestations of profligacy and negligence and to disseminate more widely the richest leading experience. The republic's Komsomol and young people have much to do in developing the sector.

Proceeding from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and the party and government resolution "On measures for the development of sheep rearing in the Kazakh SSR," it is necessary to insure the sector's accelerated development and to raise the sheep population to 50 million by 1990.

A firm fodder base is essential for further boosting stockraising. Compared with the 9th 5-year plan, hay and cured hay procurements increased by almost one-fourth and silage procurements 1.5 times in the republic. However, in a number of places livestock is not fully provided with fodder.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee especially examined the question of developing the fodder base at the 11th plenum. A clear-cut program was defined. But the projected measures for increasing fodder production are not being backed up by organizational work everywhere, and many farms, rayons and oblasts each year fail to fulfill fodder stocking plans.

We are faced with the task of raising hay production to 16 million tons and silage production to 25.7 million tons by 1985. In order to be independent of the whims of nature, all farms must have a good carry-over stock of varied fodder.

For this it is essential to increase the yield of forage crops, corn, perennial and annual grasses everywhere, to increase fodder production on irrigated lands and to step up the tempo of assimilation of solonetz and other unproductive lands. Grass seed growing must be set up, particularly the growing of alfalfa, esparto, chick peas, soybean and other seed.

To reinforce the fodder base for sheep rearing we must perform a large amount of work to forest pastures in the semidesert zone. The capacities of the republic's mixed feed enterprises must be expanded to increase the production and develop the range of full mixed feed and protein and vitamin supplements and improve their quality.

We must not forget that without a reliable fodder base and the improvement of animal care and veterinary work it is impossible to resolve the great and crucial tasks of boosting livestock raising.

Comrades! Questions of consolidating the sovkhoz and kolkhoz economy are constantly the focus of attention of the republic party organization. Despite difficult weather conditions in a number of years, many farms in Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Chimkentskaya and other oblasts completed the 5-year plan with a profit. However, the standard of production management still does not accord everywhere with modern requirements. Gross agricultural output and labor productivity on many sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in many rayons and even oblasts is being increased only slowly, expenditure per unit of output is rising and profitability is low.

The party committees and soviet and economic organs must increase sovkhoz leaders' responsibility for the results of economic activity and demand that they make effective use of capital investments, material and technical and financial resources.

Attaching great significance to the further consolidation of the rural economy, the party has outlined measures for improving planning and economic incentives for output and procurements of agricultural products. These incentives, with skillful use, enable farms to manage production in a highly profitable way.

The solution of the great tasks of further boosting agriculture require an improved standard of mechanization and improved use of equipment. However, the production of tractors and combine harvesters is not high everywhere. Equipment is written off prematurely. [paragraph continues]

Through the fault of individual sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, there is a "dead" weight of uninstalled equipment worth R29 million.

Party organizations must resolve in a well-considered manner these and other questions linked with the more efficient utilization of equipment and electricity in agricultural production and with its comprehensive mechanization. The repair base in the countryside must be strengthened even further.

A detachment of machine operators, stockmen, highly skilled specialists and experienced commanders of agricultural production has grown up on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is gratifying that the occupations of grain grower, milkmaid and shepherd are becoming family occupations. Party, soviet and agricultural organs must continue to display concern for stabilizing cadres in the countryside, and this applies particularly to machine operators trained from among young rural students.

Comrades! While thinking about the future we cannot forget current matters. It is necessary to intensify the competition among stockmen and organize matters in such a way that milk yields and daily weight gains are above the plan levels in livestock units everywhere and that considerably more high-quality output reaches the procurement centers. It is also important to accelerate preparations for the spring sowing and eliminate shortcomings in equipment repairs and seed preparation.

The fulfillment of our immediate tasks depends to a considerable extent on the standard of work of the Ministries of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), Procurements (Comrade Dairov) and water resources (Comrade Tynybayev), the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture (Comrade Yegorov), the Main Administration For Rice-Growing Sovkhoz Construction (Comrade Goncharov) and other departments. They have an obligation to work more efficiently and with a view to the future in such a way that the standard of leadership of grassroots components matches present-day requirements.

Party committees must strive to further improve the work style and methods of all agricultural organs, keep a stricter eye on the fulfillment of state plans and targets and increase the responsibility borne by cadres for the job entrusted to them.

We are capable of coping with all the tasks which have to be fulfilled. This is guaranteed by the very rich experience of the last 5-year plan, the truly outstanding victories of the republic's rural workers, which confirm the realistic nature and vital force of the party's agrarian policy, and the ability and skill of our crop farmers and stockmen. Marching in the vanguard of the struggle to boost agricultural production in every way are 30,000 rural communists, who are setting an example of labor valor and social activeness.

We are confident that our republic's agriculture will do everything to implement the responsible tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress will set, will gratify the beloved fatherland every year with a great deal of Kazakh grain, meat and milk and will increase production and procurements of other produce. On behalf of our congress let us wish our glorious rural workers further successes in their noble labor for the benefit of the Soviet people. [prolonged applause]

The Improvement of Management and the Economic Machinery Is the Basis for Increasing Production Efficiency

Comrades! In accordance with the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses in the field of economic policy important measures to improve leadership of the national economy have been implemented in the republic.

In implementation of the well-known party and government resolution, a considerable amount has been done to improve planning and intensify the impact of the economic machinery on the improvement of production efficiency and work quality. The restructuring of management in accordance with master schemes in the industrial ministries has been practically completed.

Production associations now account for 43 percent of output, and the proportion is even higher in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the oil and coal industries and certain other sectors.

The improvement of the structure of production and its concentration have provided considerable savings.

Nevertheless in the republic as a whole the restructuring of the economic machinery is still being implemented slowly, particularly within the ministries of the power industry, the construction materials industry and light and local industry.

The party and government demand that production associations become the basic effective financially autonomous component. You would hardly think that could be cleared. But this clear idea is not getting through to individual leaders, who reduce the organization of associations to a mere mechanical merging of enterprises.

This kind of approach is particularly typical of the Ministry of Light Industry and its leadership headed by Comrade Ibragimov.

The CPSU Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that the improvement of management is a party matter and a political matter and its standard must be raised not in reports and documents but in practice.

The leading place in the system of measures formulated by the party belongs to planning. This is the main lever for resolving socioeconomic tasks and improving management of the national economy.

The Gosplan and ministries and departments are called upon to raise planning to a qualitatively new level. This, first, presupposes that plan targets are fully, substantiated and match the objective potential of sectors and enterprises and, second, requires that they be fully coordinated and that their fulfillment is strictly monitored.

The importance of this can be seen for example in the annual losses we incur because the quantity of fruit and vegetable produce we grow is not matched by the capacity of storage facilities and processing enterprises. There are considerable instances of this kind.

The role of 5-year and annual plans is becoming increasingly important. They form the basis of the organization of all economic activity. This means that in industry and construction it is necessary to "consign to the archives" the practice of repeated amendments and disparities between 5-year and annual plans. The Soyuzufosfor Association's plan, which was amended more than 20 times in the course of the 5-year plan, can hardly have played a mobilizing role. Yet this is typical of many other ministries and departments.

It is important to make more active use in planning of a new method thrown up by life--the targeted program method. The leading role here is allocated to the Gosplan, which is called upon to formulate a number of comprehensive targeted programs for key problems of the republic's socioeconomic development.

Here is something else which also needs to be noted. As yet the plans for the development of individual rayons and territorial production complexes in the republic are still a mere arithmetical aggregation of the targets of the enterprises sited on their territory. It is clear that this kind of arithmetic is of little use. Planning organs and soviets of people's deputies are obliged to insure an in-depth systems approach to the economies of oblasts, cities, rayons and territorial complexes and to optimally coordinate state and local interests. Work to prepare norms and normatives and to make the transition to new assessment indicators must be conducted more intensively.

The normative net output indicator is to play an important role. It makes it possible to make objective judgments of the actual contribution made by each collective to the development of the economy.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress once again persistently stresses the need to strengthen financial autonomy in all components of the economy in every possible way.

Obkoms, enterprise party organizations, ministries and departments must keep a daily eye on the fulfillment of contractual obligations and bring violators of delivery discipline to strict party and state account.

The numerous instances of the nonfulfillment of plans in terms of product mix and attempts by economic leaders to explain failures to meet contracts by so-called objective factors testify that there has been a slackening of responsibility for the fate of targets in certain ministries and departments. Not everybody has yet abandoned conventional thinking and the inertia of old methods or has grasped the innovatory nature of the present stage of economic development.

The successful introduction of the new system largely depends on the precise fulfillment of the functions which the resolution imposes on the material and technical supply system. The republic's Gossnab is obliged to expedite the transition of consumers to direct economic ties and insure guaranteed supplies to enterprises, construction sites and farms. The activity of supply organizations must be assessed solely on the basis of the fulfillment of contractual commitments and product deliveries.

The strict orientation of the system of plan indicators and incentives toward national economic end results also applies to capital construction.

The switching of construction organizations onto a basis of planning commodity construction output, calculations based on the finished project, the improvement of management in the sector--we must make maximum use of all these in order to eliminate the dispersal of forces and resources, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction and strengthen plan discipline.

The republic offices of the Gosbank (Comrade Bondarenko) and the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments (Comrade Murzagaliyev) must tighten up control of every ruble in the national economy, practice more widely the granting of credit to construction organizations on the basis of the total estimated cost of the enterprise being constructed and step up the role of credit methods of influencing social production efficiency.

Naturally, the improvement of all planning work must be combined with a further improvement in the management structure, the introduction of automated control systems, the stepping up of production concentration and the policy of thrift and economy and, of course, with an implacable attitude toward any manifestations of thriftlessness.

We will not achieve production efficiency unless we do everything to save raw material, other materials and fuel and electricity. You know the urgency which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally attach to these questions. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted very important resolutions on these questions. The republic's party organization is striving to insure their fulfillment.

We have some experience of savings. In the power industry fuel expenditure is falling, in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy ores are being utilized more comprehensively and at the best enterprises in machine building, the metals-intensiveness of products is falling.

But the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the coal industry and the Ministry of Rural Construction have still not learned to be thrifty with material resources and tolerate quite unjustified extravagance.

The collection and utilization of secondary raw materials--above all scrap metal--is poorly organized. Metal is thrown onto dumps and buried in the ground. Whereas formerly scrap metal was collected by schoolchildren everywhere, there has now been a perceptible falloff in activeness. [paragraph continues]

The Kaztorchermet association (Comrade Bakauov) fails to supply consumers with about 100,000 tons of scrap metal annually.

Or take enterprises in the light, food, meat and dairy industry. Valuable products are lost there, and sometimes stolen in considerable quantities.

People in the public catering system have not yet learned to save bread. People are not careful with it in many plant, factory, school and even--strangely--rural canteens. Comrades, it is time to make it clear that the abundance of bread does not mean it is easily obtained. Bread does not appear of its own accord, so bread and food waste are incompatible concepts.

What is happening on certain sovkhozes and kolkhozes?

Here is a specimen of the epistolatory legacy of Khasenov, director of the "Novyy Put" Sovkhoz in Dzhambulskaya Oblast: "Accounts Department, put me down for one sheep from Baydasov's herd--nice and plump. Khasenov." [animation in the auditorium] On that farm livestock is squandered right and left by the hand of the generous director. If there was only one such farm.

Comrades, that is no way to "manage." Every sovkhoz and kolkhoz, every raykom and obkom must wage a resolute struggle against extravagance and devote priority attention to the economic side of things and the profitability of production. We must adopt measures to increase the output of products, improve their quality and reduce prime cost. Everything must be done to insure that every farm is profitable.

The party instructs us that resources allocated for the development of agriculture must be spent in such a way as to insure that no bottlenecks remain. Here we must not wait for a hint from above. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have all the powers they need to insure rational management of the farm. This is what we must and will take into account in assessing the activity of every sovkhoz director and kolkhoz chairman.

We will not impose order anywhere without very strict observance of the Leninist principle of accounting and control. Everyone must remember this--from the worker to the minister. No militia, no control and auditing administration can help us if there is a depreciation in the role of party organizations, labor collectives, deputies' commissions, co -ades' courts, people's control posts and groups, the "Komsomol searchlight" and the mass media.

What has been said cannot be denied by staff control and auditing services, which are often passive and too complaisant--a fact of which lightfingered people are quick to take advantage. In Uralskaya Oblast's Dzhangalinskiy Rayon a certain Udalova, who was chief of a mail department, accumulated a considerable sum of money over a 9-year period. [animation in the auditorium] There were auditors, but every time they came the swindler covered her tracks. Audits like that are not worth anything.

In a word, it is necessary to reliably close the channels to all kinds of losses and deal mercilessly--as V.I. Lenin demanded--with those who confuse their own pocket with the state's.

Comrades! All is not well everywhere with labor protection and safety techniques in certain sectors of the economy, above all in the mining and chemicals industry and metallurgy and also in construction and transportation. Thus at many industrial and motor transport enterprises in Guryevskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts there is a high level of accidents, and labor safety provisions in the collective contract remain unfulfilled from year to year. All this requires greater persistence in the work of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council (Comrade Shimbayev), and the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision (Comrade Turysov) and their local organs.

Strengthening Science's Links With Production and Life

Comrades! Today it is hard to imagine modern production without concrete ties with science, the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and leading experience.

During the 5-year plan years the republic's scientific potential increased notably. More than 700 doctors and 10,000 candidates of sciences form the nucleus of Kazakhstan's science. They have developed a number of very important scientific salients. Much of their research is known throughout the world. In recent years the scientific and technical base of most of our VUZes has been created anew.

The organization of scientific research and the forms and methods of links with production are improving. Institutes of the republic's academy of sciences alone have elaborated and are fulfilling 19 comprehensive targeted programs. Long-term planning of joint work with union and republican ministries and departments is being developed.

In the 5-year plan period the academy's scientists were the authors of about 800 inventions. They obtained 70 patents, sold a number of licenses and submitted more than 500 recommendations for production. The saving from their introduction totaled R200 million, which is more than double the indicators for the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

We should note above all the research into the principles of metallurgical processes, the creation of modern techniques for the comprehensive utilization of mineral raw material and waste, the obtaining of high-purity metals, work on opening up saline soils and extending the production of phosphorous fertilizers and other developments.

Topical problems are also being worked out by social scientists. Much of value has been done in elaborating the range of problems associated with the development of social relations, dialectical logic and state and legal norms.

The increasing prestige of Kazakhstan's science is also indicated by the fact that Alma-Ata has been the venue for such major forums as the 13th All-Union Physiological Society Congress, the 1st All-Union Congress on Mechanism and Machine Theory, the All-Union Scientific and Theoretical Conference on "the CPSU's Historical Experience in the Struggle To Strengthen Peace and Friendship Between Peoples" and others.

The international ties of Kazakhstan's science have been extended.

The main task for our science in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to continue extending and deepening all-round ties with production and life and eliminating any negative phenomena and bad management. It is necessary to radically improve the activity of sector institutes, which are called upon to be directly involved in improving the standard of scientific and technical progress.

The republic's scientists are not sufficiently active in creating new, high yield varieties of agricultural crops and highly productive breeds of livestock and in strengthening the fodder base for livestock production.

In this respect there is every opportunity for the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and our agrarian scientists to work purposefully and with a high return.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress proposes to continue scientific and planning work on the diversion of waters from Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's specialists must have a substantial say in this matter, which is of tremendous significance.

Party committees must do everything to help scientists in all specialties in the practical introduction of useful innovations and must resolutely combat an overspecialized, scholastic approach and research work which is useless and at times anecdotal, like the scientific "work" which is being prepared thoroughly and evidently in great detail in one teacher training institute--"The Role of the Communal Meal in Family, Social and Civic Rituals." [animation in the auditorium]

It must be said that even serious research works are sometimes full of defects, such as for instance Vol 5 of the "History of the Kazakh SSR" ["Istoriya Kazakhskoy SSR"], published by the Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences.

Heavenly peace and mystery surround the activity of certain people who have been numbered among the scientists for decades but who give nothing to science and society.

Science must actively, uncompromisingly rid itself of useless ballast.

Every scientific collective without exception can and must create a genuinely creative atmosphere, in which everyone who selflessly and honestly devotes his forces and talent to further consolidating the prestige of Kazakhstan's science and to developing its strengthening ties with production and life can work with enthusiasm and--most important--effectively.

Modern science, by becoming a direct production force, today does much to determine the material paths of development of society's scientific, technical and spiritual potential. There is no doubt that the republic's scientists will not grudge their creative energy in the persistent quest for the best possible solutions to the new tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will make a fitting contribution to the whole people's cause of communist building.

We sincerely wish all workers in Kazakhstan's science the greatest achievements! (prolonged applause)

Increasing the Working People's Well-Being and Improving Consumer Goods Production, Trade, Consumer and Medical Services and Social Security for the Population

Comrades! Our party has never had a more precious, cherished goal than the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people. Its main tenet is supremely noble and unchanging: "Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man."

Guided by this tenet, the party purposefully implements its social program, as can be clearly seen in practice and in life.

As has already been noted, the republic's national income--the main source of public prosperity used for consumption and accumulation--increased 24 percent in the 5-year plan, or by R3.7 billion.

Wages for workers and employees increased by 13.5 percent, and kolkhoz members' work payments by 19 percent. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds increased nearly 29 percent.

In all about R8.3 billion were spent on improving the standard of living for the republic's population during the 5-year plan. We have never before known such appropriations in a single 5-year period.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, the republic party organization directed the efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs toward further developing consumer industries and insuring a steady growth in the production of consumer goods and an improvement in their quality and range. We began to produce more textiles, sewn and knitted goods, confectionery and bakery products, vegetable oil and canned foods.

There was a considerable increase in industrial potential for processing livestock products. Major city dairies were constructed and are in operation in Alma-Ata, Kzyl-Orda and Lisakovsk, as well as a meat combine in Leningogorsk and many other projects.

Capacities for the production of products in mass demand were also extended at many heavy industry enterprises. The absolute increase in output from the light and food sector of industry reached R1 billion. [paragraph continues]

Whereas at the start of the 5-year plan top category goods worth R77 million were produced, now the figure is nearly half a billion rubles--a substantial and gratifying difference, as you can see.

Praise is deserved by many articles produced by the Kustanay, Chimkent, Semipalatinsk and Tselinograd sewn goods factories and the Alma-Ata carpet factory, Alma-Ata's Dzerzhinskiy association, the Aktyubinsk knitwear association and the Karaganda confectionery and hosiery factories.

Much has been done, but even more work still lies ahead.

Additional benefits for the people will not come of their own accord. They must be provided by means of untiring, universal labor and the elimination of disproportions, shortcomings and failures.

"Among the questions on which the Soviet people's living standard depends," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "first place belongs to improving the food supply."

As you know, the party's long-term food program will be an organic, integral part of the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It will link in a single whole the questions of developing agriculture, the processing industry and trade.

That is why it is necessary to display special concern not only for further increasing the output of livestock and arable products, but also for eliminating any types of loss during transportation and storage. Yet these tasks are still being resolved only slowly in our republic.

Everyone has an interest in the accelerated development of food industry sectors. That is why we should rectify the situation as regards product mix, extend the range available and increase the output of various semifinished products and products for special diets and for children.

Comrade Nadanbayev complains about the shortage of raw materials, but meanwhile the Kazsakharprom Association (Comrade Neklyudov) is losing thousands of tons of sugar. Because of the negligence of Kazplodovoshchtorg (Comrade Krasnikov), in Karagandinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts potatoes and vegetables were fed to livestock. Last fall many vegetable plantations remained unharvested. The Semipalatinsk fruit and vegetable trade base (former director Musin) owed the state nearly R2 million--despite its imported equipment and a new vegetable store. What is this but flagrant thriftlessness?

An increase in the output of food products imposes the need for a radical improvement in the exploitation of the existing industrial potential. But there is not a thrifty attitude to this everywhere. This applies above all to meat and dairy industry enterprises in Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Alma-Ata and certain bakeries.

Hygienic norms are not observed everywhere at enterprises in food sectors.

The fall in the quality of agricultural raw material for industrial processing is alarming. In recent years there has been a reduction in the sugar content of beet and a fall in the proportion of top-grade raw cotton, while an increasing quantity of milk sold is not of top quality.

A wide range of questions must be resolved as regards increasing the production of goods in the industrial group. In the current 5-year plan this production will increase by nearly 11 percent in light industry and 20 percent in local industry.

It is also necessary to step up the work of heavy industry enterprises in producing cultural, consumer and household goods.

Particularly intensive attention should be devoted to extending the range and improving the quality of goods in high demand, above all footwear, certain types of clothes and goods for children.

Much is being done in this respect, but not enough.

Take this fact, for instance. The simplest sets of furniture, chairs, bedside tables, bookshelves and shelving are often not to be found for sale. Instead of these, enterprises of the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade Alderbayev) produce costly furniture or "output" which can only be described as firewood--the Karagandamebel Association is notable for this, for instance.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Ibragimov) also displays inertia and sluggishness and makes poor use of leading experience. The Kustanay Worsted Cloth Combine (Director Comrade Shapoval), the Dzhetysu Footwear Association (Director Comrade Zakotsela), the Dzhambul Leather Footwear Association (Director Comrade Moldakhmetov) and certain sewn goods factories pay huge fines for shoddy work, but do not take steps to avoid this. Yet these and other enterprises have everything at their disposal to insure that their goods, including children's goods, are up to modern requirements as regards quality and are convenient, reliable and inexpensive. But sometimes they sew on a surplus button--and the coat, dress or jacket costs another R10.

The CPSU Central Committee indicates the impermissibility of raising the prices to products produced for the population--this is clearly stated in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress.

The republic State Committee for Prices (Comrade Nakipov) must insure the strict observance of price discipline everywhere and display an economically substantiated and intelligent approach to revising wholesale prices and tariffs in industry, including light industry; this must also act as a guarantee of firm retail price stability.

The targets set for the next 5 years should be regarded as minimum targets. It is necessary to step up utilization of internal reserves. There is a wealth of such reserves. Thus, in light industry, dozens of enterprise are operating well below capacity. Among them are the Kustanay Worsted Cloth Combine, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Silk Textiles Combine and the Semipalatinsk Worsted Cloth Association.

It is necessary everywhere to increase labor productivity in every way and to take care to improve product quality in every way and display concern for presentation and packaging.

It is important to utilize to the full local raw materials resources for consumer goods production. But the proportion of such goods, for instance, in the Ministry of Local Industry's system is extremely small. At the same time the ministry, with the Gosplan's tacit consent, annually ships about 7,000 tons of sand from Dagestan to the city of Shchuchinsk for the production of bottles. (animation in the auditorium)

Such an approach indicates that not everyone has yet learned to value the people's every ruble. It is important to practice skillful management everywhere, but above all where the task is directly concerned with ensuring the working people's prosperity. Nobody must forget this.

The further development of Group B production and the successful implementation of the good program will depend largely on the rate of construction of new enterprises. There is no oblast or rayon in the republic which does not have light, local, food, meat and dairy industry projects coming into operation annually.

All the same, there is great laggardness in the construction of these projects. Last year alone construction and installation work was underfulfilled by R21 million.
[paragraph continues]

Light and food industry enterprises are being constructed extremely unsatisfactorily in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Alma-Atainskay and Dzhaumbulskaya Oblasts. At the meat processing plant in the capital's combine, whose normative construction schedule expired long ago, less than half the estimated cost has been assimilated.

It is high time that obkoms, oblispolkoms and the relevant ministries stopped looking on construction for consumer industries as a matter of secondary importance.

As for trade questions, it should be noted that the annual retail turnover increased by nearly 24 percent during the 5-year plan period. The increase obtained is equal to the trade turnover in the last 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In the period under review more than 1,000 new stores and 2,400 canteens, cafes and restaurants were opened. There are now more "self-service" department stores. In the republic's public catering network, nearly 750,000 people can sit down to lunch at the same time today. Leading trade methods were introduced more widely.

The population's purchasing power is now higher than ever before. On the one hand this is certainly a good thing. But, on the other, it makes it incumbent on all of us to reorganize the production of goods in wide demand and all the work of trade and the service sphere.

Where this work is not harmonious, there are frequent interruptions in the sale of goods in everyday demand and the standard of service is low. This applies first and foremost to Dzhezkazganskaya, Guryevskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. But these oblasts are not exceptional.

There is considerable confusion in the organization of trade and public catering in the city of Kentau in Chimkentskaya Oblast. "The trade workers," the people of Kentau report, "have become so accustomed to waiting lines that they look at a solitary purchaser as if he were not there." (animation in the auditorium) This reproach is more than reasonable.

Comrade Ivanov, minister of trade, has considerably extended the network of advance ordering facilities [predvaritelnyye zakazy]. Even in Alma-Ata there are few stores operating the system.

This situation demands a change in favor of the widest possible introduction of the ordering system, mail order trade and automatic vending machines, and people must really learn not to waste the purchaser's time, remembering that this time is very precious to our society. After all, the purchaser is the grain grower or scientist, the metallurgist or construction worker, the herdsman or the doctor, the teacher or the geologist.

Public catering is restructuring its service only slowly, particularly as regards supplying hot food at the place of work or study in Pavlodar, Ekibastuz, Karaganda and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. The network of dietetic catering is developing poorly.

Checks on statements to party and soviet organs show that workers at the wholesale level not infrequently oversupply some people and undersupply others with goods--particularly those in high demand--and reserve them for people unlawfully. Thus a shortage is created artificially. And those goods often fall into the hands of speculators. Nor has trade seen the last of instances of embezzlement and theft, short weight and overcharging of purchasers.

Justified reproaches are made as regards the cooperative sector, where sometimes the most essential goods are not on sale for a long time, and the rules of Soviet trade are violated.

The Kazakh Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Tanekeyev) must utilize local resources more actively to supply the population with meat, milk and other products from surpluses purchased, must ensure that cooperative workers in every rayon have subsidiary plots and create fattening centers everywhere.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee and the republic government recently adopted a special resolution on this matter. The fulfillment of the targets it sets will make it possible to supplement our food resources substantially. This is a duty of honor for the republic's cooperative workers. Local party and soviet organs are called upon to give them all-round assistance.

Consumer services were developed during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The volume of services provided increased by 40 percent. Within the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services alone, 165 enterprises were constructed and modernized, and the network of rural consumer service houses and reception centers increased considerably. New types of services were opened up. In many oblasts the level of consumer services in the countryside drew considerably closer to that in the cities. Considerable work was done in the sector in concentration and specialization. All this is good.

Nonetheless, consumer services are lagging substantially, particularly as regards repairs to complex household machinery, radio and television sets, tailoring and dry cleaning, not to mention the organized repair of housing. The standard of service remains low.

It cannot be said that negligent workers are not called to account. Far from it. But not for nothing is it noted that many figures in trade and the services sphere have developed immunity to penalties--they swallow reprimands like the special milk provided at production facilities with harmful working conditions. (animation in the hall)

Comrades, it is time to really deal with those who work badly, and if a person is unwilling to work honestly and conscientiously, we should get rid of such people without the slightest regret. No special directives are needed here. Every party committee has every opportunity for the correct selection and deployment of cadres, including cadres in the services sphere.

Workers in trade, public catering and consumer services are people entrusted with an extremely important sector of work. The working people judge their deeds and the standard and quality of their work above all by how well specific instructions in the party's social program are fulfilled in practice. That is why they must be worthy of such high responsibility.

Comrades!

An integral part of the party and state socioeconomic program is the safeguarding of working people's health. Characteristic features of this sector are that it should be planned, free and accessible to all. Nearly R4 billion was invested in developing health care in the republic over the 5-year plan period.

Many large hospitals and special clinics with nearly 13,000 beds and general outpatient clinics for 26,000 visits per shift were constructed.

There was a significant expansion in specialized types of medical aid and more than 170 centers and departments were organized for cardiology, cancer, vascular surgery, resuscitation [reanimatsiya] and so forth. The implementation of prophylactic health care promoted the complete elimination of many dangerous infectious diseases.

The training of medical cadres in all specialties is improving. All types of medical aid are improving. The undisputed successes of our medical service were mentioned by many participants in the representative international conference held in Alma-Ata by the WHO (1978).

All the same, unfortunately major health care potential is not being fully utilized everywhere. There is still a need for improvement in outpatient and special clinics for the population and the material and technical base of treatment institutions, particularly in rural localities, and for improved qualifications among cadres.

Professional competence and a high degree of sensitivity have long been the norm for our medics. But at the same time we often encounter unseemly instances of callousness, self-seeking and other negative phenomena.

Baspakov, chief of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Health Department, completely disgraced the honor of a doctor and leadership worker. He was expelled from the party.

The party has always regarded concern for the people's health as one of the most important tasks. It is important to develop and improve all types of medical service and to extend the network of treatment, sanatorium, resort and preventive institutions, both in cities and in the countryside.

A big program to further increase social assistance to all categories of the incapacitated population was carried out in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Expenditure on these needs totaled almost R5 billion. In accordance with party and government resolutions treatment in sanatoriums and housing are provided for Great Patriotic War invalids and the families of killed servicemen.

Social welfare organs do work of tremendous importance. But instances of shoddiness and callousness in this work are still frequent.

For 6 months the Tyulkubasskiy Rayon Social Welfare Department in Chimkentskaya Oblast refused housing to a resident because she was considered to have died. Although the old kolkhoz member was in good health, the bureaucrats stubbornly stuck to their guns. (animation in the hall)

Similar instances of bureaucracy and bungling have also been discovered in Karagandinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts and in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon Social Welfare Department in Alma-Ata.

Social welfare organs must resolve pension and other matters in a just and expeditious manner. As before, war and labor veterans--people to whom our state and people are indebted for everything--merit particular attention.

Concern for the environment is a most important task. Today the new USSR Constitution obliges Soviet people to protect the nature of our native land. Some R600 million was allocated for these purposes during the last 5-year plan. A great deal has been done, but far from everything of which we are capable. It is very important to sharply intensify the struggle against atmospheric pollution in industrial centers, including the republic's capital, to improve protection of the soil against contamination by various wastes, water and wind erosion and secondary salinization, to step up the struggle for clean rivers and other bodies of water, to expand tree planting, to ensure protection against mudflows and floods, to erect a reliable barrier in the way of poaching and to protect nature and its defenders against any encroachments.

With the knowledge of the Chimkentskiy Oblispolkom, livestock is allowed to graze on the territory of the unique Aksu-Dhazabaglinskiy reserve. Scientists of world repute have repeatedly spoken out in defense of the reserve but people in Chimkent (Comrades Askarov and Shaymeredenov) and in the republic Main Administration for Reserves and Hunting (Comrade Zhumadilov) don't give a damn, as they say. The Aktyubinsk silicate materials plant (Director Comrade Dolzhenkov) pollutes the Ilek River and the Taldy-Kurgan lead-acid battery plant (Director Comrade Nurzhigitov) pollutes the Karatal River. Different rivers, but these plant directors' actions are equally irresponsible.

We are obliged to carry out all work of tremendous state importance in all fields--whether it is a matter of improving the quality of consumer goods, the provision of trade and consumer services or the protection of nature--conscientiously, persistently and, most important, fruitfully bearing in mind that there must be no minor details where specific tasks relating to the interests of the whole of society are set.

Ideological and Political Education Work and Professional Training of Cadres to the Standard of Present-Day Requirements

Comrades! Great and responsible tasks for the communist education of working people set by the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works "Topical Questions of CPSU Ideological Work," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" were resolved during the period under review. A great deal has been done to ensure the unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education.

Attention was centered on shaping in working people ideological conviction, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Over 5 million working people are currently covered by all forms of political and economic instruction. The number of students increased by 1.5 million from the start of the 5-year plan. But it is not just a matter of numbers. The main consideration is the qualitative changes. The ideological-theoretical standard of studies has risen.

Fulfilling the decision of the 14th Kazakh CP Congress, party committees have improved the ideological tempering of leading cadres and the scientific and creative intelligentsia.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands the republic party organization seeks to constantly enrich the content of oral political agitation and to make working people better informed and politically more knowledgeable. More than 1 million lectures are delivered every year.

General political days have been introduced and leading party, soviet and economic workers address the population.

Ideological and political education is exceptionally multifaceted. Lenin's demand for a differentiated approach to different groups of the population and to their educational and cultural level and political maturity is particularly urgent here. They, V.I. Lenin pointed out, "...must be approached particularly patiently and carefully so that we know how to understand the characteristics and unique features of the mentality of every stratum and trade....

However, certain ideological workers are still often satisfied with old methods and replace thoughtful work with cliches and the repetition of truisms, which leaves people indifferent.

In Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts between 20 and 40 percent of school and seminar students in the political and economic instruction system do not work from primary sources. During lessons the study of theory is replaced by the examination of routine production questions.

There are many shortcomings in keeping the population informed. In some places in Guryevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts sociopolitical briefings have not been held for years and individual leaders have completely forgotten how to get out among working people. Moreover there are elements of blatant formalism, manifested, for example, in the propagandization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum at a number of enterprises in the republic's capital.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must constantly improve the forms of propaganda and agitation work, increase its efficiency and strengthen its link with the resolution of economic and political tasks. Particular responsibility here lies with the entire ideological aktiv, which is called upon to apprehend, analyze and study things social, individual, moral and national--in brief, to keep a finger constantly on the pulse of life.

Representatives of over 100 notions and nationalities work in the republic. They all live as a unified fraternal family. Genuine internationalism has long formed the crux of our activity and we will never allow anybody in any guise to call into question the monolithic cohesion and Leninist friendship of our peoples or their loyalty to the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism. (prolonged applause)

We will always cherish as the apple of our eye our great gain--the unbreakable unity of the party and people and Soviet people's boundless devotion to communist ideals! (prolonged applause)

Comrades! The more obvious and irrefutable our successes, the more rabid and insidious the attacks made on us by our ideological opponents. Bourgeois propaganda, with which Beijing propaganda is now openly merging, is striving to besmirch socialism and cosmeticize the bourgeois way of life. Radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union along total hundreds of hours a day.

In this connection it is necessary to intensify the molding in every working person, and in particular the young, of precise class positions, high political awareness and implacability toward bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology and the intrigues of reactionary imperialist propaganda, which is utilizing the entire arsenal of its resources--from cynical malevolence, the fueling of absurd rumors and the export of bellicose falsifications to direct speculation on "human rights" and religion.

We communists treat believers' religious feelings with due respect. The entire world knows this. But there are no illusions here from the world-outlook viewpoint, nor can there be.

"...Know how to combat religion"--this behest from Vladimir Ilich Lenin is still topical today. There are considerable numbers of knowledgeable propagandists of atheism in the republic. A pretty good aktiv has taken shape. Dozens of interesting books and brochures have been published. But it is precisely here that stunning incompetence is still sometimes manifested, as for example, in A. Li's "Children and Religion" ["Deti i Religiya"], M. Usmnova's "Atheist Education and the Family" ["Ateisticheskoye Vospitaniye i Semya"] and L. Umnov's "Everyday Life and Religion" ["Byt i Religiya"], about which the central and republic press has justly written.

You will recall that the 14th Kazakh CP Congress drew attention to serious shortcomings in atheist education. Something has been done to eliminate them. Positive experience has been accumulated in Kustanayskaya Oblast's Borovskiy Rayon, Aktubinskaya Oblast's Leninskiy Rayon and certain other places. But, unfortunately, still not all of our aktiv has a good knowledge of the theory of scientific atheism or the methodology of scientific atheist propaganda, naively believing that since there is no God religion will die out of its own accord.

This attitude has led to a revival of religious manifestations in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts.

In the village of Zarya Vostoka in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast's Kaskelenskiy Rayon around 100 believers led a parasitic way of life which the local authorities persistently failed to notice.

Or other instances. The so-called "schismatic Baptists" duplicate their literature totally illegally.

"Wandering" mullahs feel free in a number of rayons in southern oblasts.

The incidence of religious rites is not declining. Quite intolerably, party members sometimes take part in them.

Comrade Bayzhabaginov, a representative of the Council of Religious Affairs for Dzhambulskaya Oblast, requested his leaders in Alma-Ata...to send him a mullah for the funeral of a relation. (animation in the auditorium) [paragraph continues]

The Dzhezkazganskiy Gorispolkom summons [praktikuyet vizovyy] religious officials from Karaganda, and a rayon newspaper editor has become so friendly with a local priest that they celebrate revolutionary and religious holidays together. (animation in the auditorium, laughter)

It's OK to laugh, but it should not prevent us giving serious thought to the matter. It is no secret that other vestiges of the past and harmful rites and traditions demeaning man's honor and dignity still persist in our republic, and these unsavory phenomena must be resolutely and irrevocably done away with.

The crux of ideological-political work must continue to be the mastery of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the shaping of a scientific world outlook in working people, and the inculcation of ideological staunchness, an active attitude to life, a clear understanding of the great historic cause for which the party and the people are struggling, implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism and the ability to identify the class enemy, in no matter what guise he may operate.

Comrades! Ideological workers have a great role. Paraphrasing F. Engels' well-known precept, it can be asserted that without their tireless work there will be no real communism. The broader and more complex our tasks today, the greater the role of our ideological cadres capable of dealing a well-argued and forceful rebuff to anticommunism, resolutely and skillfully combating the ugly vestiges of the past, persistently molding the new man and bearing aloft the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism. We express to all workers on the ideological front the hope that they will restructure their activity in complete accordance with the party's demands and master in greater depth both theory and concrete knowledge of life and wish them new and useful initiatives and most fruitful work. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Since the beginning of the 5-year plan a considerable amount has been done to improve instructional and educational work in schools, vocational and technical colleges and higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, to train skilled workers and specialists and to strengthen educational establishments' material base.

As throughout the country, general secondary education is successfully practiced in Kazakhstan. The constant concern which party and soviet organs display for the development of education in Karagandinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts enables all graduates from eight-grade schools to obtain secondary education.

Over 1.5 million people--almost half a million more than in the previous 5-year plan--received secondary education during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time there are considerable numbers of serious shortcomings in this matter. The undesirable practice of sending students who have completed eight grades out to work is continuing. The dropout rate from colleges and technical colleges and among students at day and evening schools is still considerable. At this time 850,000 young people aged between 16 and 29 who are working have no secondary education.

This must be a cause for concern.

Nowadays the problem of general secondary education can only be resolved on an integrated basis taking account of all socioeconomic factors.

Particular mention should be made of the teacher's role in shaping the personality of the future builders of communist society. In the course of the 5-year plan the republic's teacher training establishments trained over 57,000 teachers with higher education. These represent pretty good reinforcements, but a diploma does not always mean mastery of the profession. The "valuable accumulations of the ages" (A. Lunacharskiy) can be passed on to young people only by people who have mastered them. This is why it is important to tirelessly improve teachers' skills, avoid using up their time in preparing reports of every conceivable kind, rely more boldly on the achievements of pedagogical science and practice and strengthen the link between the school, the family and the public.

It is necessary to skillfully conduct propaganda of a healthy way of life from school age and to wage a more active struggle against smoking, alcoholism and any antisocial manifestations and actions. Every graduate from any educational establishment must have in-depth knowledge and be ready for work and ideologically convinced. The time has come to embark in earnest on general legal education for young people in line with the successful practice in fraternal union republics and socialist community countries.

The organization of public preschool education should be constantly improved. The increase in preschool establishments in the 10th 5-Year Plan made it possible for 880,000 people to be covered by them. But this is manifestly not enough. Because of the shortage of kindergartens and day nurseries a considerable number of work-capable women are kept away from useful work for society. The state is thereby losing millions of rubles and specialists are losing their skills, but this evidently does not worry the leaders of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Uralskaya, Guryevskaya, Turgayskaya, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskana and other oblasts, where failures to build preschool establishments are a regular occurrence. It is time, comrades, to resolutely do away with this kind of calm attitude.

Rapid economic growth is inconceivable unless the economy is constantly reinforced with highly skilled specialists. Secondary specialized educational establishments are an important source for reinforcing the national economy with skilled cadres. During the 10th 5-Year Plan they trained 319,000 specialists in the most diverse trades.

The prestige of the vocational and technical colleges is increasing appreciably in connection with the transition to secondary vocational and technical education. The number of secondary schools increased 50 percent and the number of technical colleges trebled in the course of the 5-year plan. The vocational and technical colleges produced over 800,000 skilled workers.

In the long term these colleges will become the main form of training for new workers, although it will be a long time yet before actual training at enterprises loses its significance. Both these forms must supplement each other.

Yet many vocational and technical education projects are being built too slowly, and dozens of colleges were not commissioned in the course of the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is high time that party committees, local soviets and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Dzhandosov) changed this situation and did everything to ensure that the high-quality training of young reinforcements for the working class is increased with every passing year.

Higher education's achievements are indisputable. A number of new institutes were opened in the course of the 5-year plan. These include the industrial institute in Rudnyy, the Architectural and Construction Institute, Railroad Engineers Institute and Theatrical Arts Institutes in Alma-Ata, the Meat and Dairy Industry Technological Institute in Semipalatinsk, the Agricultural Institute in Kustanay, the Chimkent branch of the Alma-Ata Medical Institute and others. More than 250,000 students are currently studying 195 specialties in 55 VUZes in the republic. During the period under review the national economy received 177,000 young specialists.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress, professorial and teaching collectives, under the leadership of party organizations, have begun to improve the training of skilled cadres more purposefully and strengthen the link between educational establishments and production. This is served by training and science-and-production associations and sector scientific research laboratories.

At the same time it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the serious shortcomings in the activity of secondary specialized and higher educational establishments. The training process is not always in step with the times. Not all graduates receive the requisite ideological, political, labor and moral tempering. A certain proportion of graduates do not go where they are assigned, settle "where the living is easy" or take unsuitable jobs, up to and including selling fizzy drinks and beer. (animation in the auditorium)

There are also phenomena of a different order. Turgayskaya Oblast's leaders are constantly complaining about a shortage of cadres. At the same time several thousand specialists with diplomas, including graduates from agricultural training establishments, are employed all over the place. To this day the most elementary everyday living conditions for young physicians, teachers, engineers and cultural education workers are lacking here and so they are compelled to move away. Those who remain go where they are promised an apartment or a place in a hostel.

Not everything is as it should be in the selection, deployment and education of professorial and teaching cadres.

In VUZes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education (Comrade Balakhmetov) most teachers do not have a degree--a fact to which the press has drawn attention. Individual teachers behave in an unworthy manner and cannot possibly be an example for young people. Instances of graft and protectionism have been discovered at the Kazakh Women Teacher Training Institute, the Kazakh Abay Teacher Training Institute and other VUZes.

An unhealthy atmosphere developed at the Rudnenskiy Industrial Institute (Rector Comrade Task) and the Alma-Ata Railroad Engineers Institute (Rector Comrade Kuznestsov).

All this obliges obkoms and the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Katayev), Public Health (Comrade Sharmanov) and Education to step up the education of the educators themselves.

It is most important at this time to ensure that our VUZes, technical colleges and other colleges train not only people with diplomas but profoundly knowledgeable and committed specialists capable of applying the principles of scientific organization of labor in practice and of being fully competent in everything.

A skillful educator has always enjoyed invariable esteem and respect. And today the fate of the younger generation and thus of our great cause of the entire people is in the hands of the teachers. The years will pass, and those who today are absorbing our word and example with youthful zeal will become the mature creators of the new society. The staunchness, conviction, industriousness, courage and moral richness of our younger generation largely depend on teachers. Soviet young people are in their charge. We are confident that our teachers will justify this lofty trust from the party and the people. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! During the period under review party organizations were constantly concerned with questions of increasing people's political and labor activeness and raising their professional and cultural level. It is gratifying to note the qualitative changes in socialist competition and the growth of its scale. It now embraces over 5 million people.

What is important in competition today is not just who out-performs whom but the socio-economic value of their victory and the vital interest they display in the main thing--providing as many benefits as possible for their own collective, city or village, the republic and the entire country.

However it is necessary to speak once again about formalism, which has still not been eliminated. Thus, at the Uermentau locomotive depot, the Shortanda furniture factory and the Tselinograd Agricultural Institute competition has not been reinforced organizationally but has been allowed to operate on the principle: Just make a noise and everything will work out.

At the Porshen plant in Alma-Ata (Director Comrade Koshtayev) everything is reduced to setting up display stands. Once you have a pledge everything is ok. But there is no in-depth analysis of the content of labor competition. There is a "competition" to--literally--"reduce liquor consumption in worktime." (laughter in the auditorium) This directly discredits the very idea of competition.

In both labor and moral education--and they are closely interlinked--the force of positive example is always effective. To a great extent this kind of example can be set and is set by the mentors movement, which relies on the experience of older generations and the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the Soviet people.

Today almost 130,000 leading workers, made wise by experience of life, are helping their charges to master high production standards and to grasp the profound truth of Gorkiy's words that "no force makes man great and wise like the force of labor--collective, harmonious, free labor."

Well known are the good works of mentors A.Ye. Kaliyev, Hero of Socialist Labor and foreman at the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine; Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Dityuk, rector of the Tselinograd People's University of Grain Farming Proficiency; S.S. Zhaksybekov, leader of a youth and Komsomol sheep farming team on the Mayak Sovkhoz in Semipalatinskaya Oblast; I.I. Faber, leader of a Komsomol and youth tunnelling team at the Karagandaugol Association's Gorbachev mine; Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Bulydin, fitter at the Kirov machine building plant in Alma-Ata; R. Beksultanova, sowing machine operator at the Dzerzhinskiy Knitwear Production Association in Alma-Ata; and many others.

The educational role of labor collectives is growing. It is particularly important today that a moral and psychological climate is created in every collective which promotes the growth of people's labor and political activeness and an aspiration on their part to increase efficiency and work quality. We have a considerable number of such collectives.

Take the 50-Letiye SSSR aluminum plant in Pavlodar, for example. Its success in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets is directly linked with the great deal of purposeful work done by the party committee and plant directors to educate people. Good conditions for productive labor have been created here. Public catering has been organized. The plant has its own subsidiary farm. During the 5-year plan alone the housing stock increased by 45,000 square meters. Hostels are provided for young workers and specialists. This very enterprise was the originator of an initiative aimed at increasing collective responsibility for the state of labor discipline and public order. It has proved its effectiveness.

But unfortunately the requisite concern for working people is still not displayed everywhere.

The problem of shaping rational requirements and the rational use of free time is assuming increasing significance at this time. K. Marx described free time as a measure of wealth offering scope for free activity by every person in improving spiritual culture and comprehensively developing the individual. In the final analysis, he pointed out, all savings boil down to savings of time.

This is a most delicate sector of work where imposed order and decree-mongering are not effective. It was not for nothing that V.I. Lenin stressed that "...only things which have become part of culture, everyday life and custom can be regarded as having been achieved."

Hence it is important to achieve a systems approach in educational work, avoid entrusting it to indifferent people and strengthen its material base bearing cultural establishments primarily in mind.

The activity of many of them is far removed from present-day requirements, and in a number of rayons in Aktyubinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and other oblasts it is reduced to banal measures, often of poor taste.

Thus, the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast movie hiring department enthusiastically met a request from Kazalinskiy Rayon "to send a foreign film in connection with the breeding campaign and spring field work." And the movie specified orally was "Cleopatra."

This movie undoubtedly had a considerable impact on the breeding campaign. (animation in the auditorium, laughter)

In Semipalatinskaya, Chimkentskaya, Turgayskaya and Guryevskaya Oblasts clubs, libraries and museums are poorly maintained and some of them are not even heated in winter. The question of premises for the republic puppet theater in Alma-Ata was not resolved for years. Some oblast philharmonias are to this day housed in unsuitable premises.

Party and soviet organs, the Ministry of Culture, the Kazakh Trade Unions Council and the State Committee for Cinematography must take measures to strengthen the material base of cultural establishments and improve the services they provide for the population, particularly the rural population; the departmental fragmentation of cultural establishments must be resolutely overcome, and the CPSU Central Committee's recommendations on centralizing them must be implemented more actively.

Places of residence must be transformed into a zone where party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations exert a growing influence and a struggle must be waged everywhere for sensible leisure while more active work in the sphere of sports must be pursued among all age groups. The improvement of conditions for family relaxation demands great attention, particularly the creation of a well-developed system of boarding houses for taking vacations with one's children.

Comrades! Physical education is an important condition for a person's harmonious development. There are now more than 4,000 sports installations and more than 30,000 sports fields in the republic. There are now appreciably more people engaging regularly in physical culture, sport and tourism.

Our sportsmen worthily defended the honor of Soviet sport at the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow. Six individuals became Olympic champions and 10 gained medals.

Kazakhstan's sportsmen have also participated in many other major competitions. Our wrestlers, boxers, gymnasts and hockey players are renowned throughout the world. The international sports tournaments named for Amangelda Imanov, National Hero of the Kazakh People and for Heroes of the Soviet Union Sultan Baymagambetov and Nurken Abdirovm, and the traditional all-union "gold pheasant" shooting competitions and so forth have achieved renown. Mass physical culture work by the trade unions and DOSAAF has been stepped up. The new Zhastar sports society is gaining strength.

All this is good. Nevertheless it is distressing that while possessing, for instance, such a unique "factory of sporting records" as the Medeo high-altitude complex, the republic is lagging behind in winter sports. And in summer sports, too. Our Kayrat team feels more confident on the football fields of the developing countries than it does at home. [animation in the auditorium]

Things have reached the point where distortion of data has appeared even in the sphere of physical culture. In the schools of Guryev children are asked: "Raise your hands those of you who can swim." Those who have raised their hands are credited with a pass. Thus, phoney holders of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] badge have been recorded in the republic's report data. Who needs these inflated indicators? [animation in the auditorium]

Sport among children and young people, and the development of the physical culture movement in the countryside and of tourism needs party and Komsomol attention.

We shall continue to strengthen and develop the material base of Kazakhstan's sport. Together with this attention it is important everywhere to sharply increase the standard of the training of sportsmen and to insure that this is performed on a mass scale remembering that physical culture, sport and tourism are the best friend of health, spiritual good cheer, and of fitness for work. And the health of the working people is the wealth of the Soviet people which everyone must augment.

Comrades! In the light of the party's demands we ought to constantly improve mass defense work and nurture in the working people, especially young people, a readiness to defend the historic gains of socialism.

The party and Komsomol committees, military commissariats, the republic's DOSAAF organizations (Comrade Bayt Asov), and the civil defense system must more actively prepare young people for military service and keep an eye open to ensure that young people enter the army and navy physically fit and technically competent.

For this it is important to develop good links between the republic's working people and the Red Banner Eastern Border District and the Central Asian Military District, and strengthen the traditions of our long-standing friendship, as patrons, with the Heroic Red Banner Baltic Fleet. Here above all the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Sultanov), the Kazakh Military Commissariat (Comrade Yesmambetov) and the creative unions and organizations must display useful activity.

"The Soviet Army is a part of our people, living a life at one with the people," said L.I. Brezhnev. "Military service for us is not just schooling in combat skill. It is at the same time a good school for ideological and physical tempering, discipline and organization."

Our servicemen have achieved many glorious feats. For example, the personnel of the motorized infantry company on whose roll the name of our legendary fellow countryman, Hero of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Klochkov, has been recorded for all time, has initiated in the country's armed forces the patriotic movement with the motto "Let us continue and multiply the traditions of our fathers." In competition for giving a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, a motorized infantry guards regiment of the Central Asian Military District has launched an initiative "for a high degree of combat readiness and for sound military order."

The servicemen are also making a weighty contribution to the tackling of national economic tasks.

We wholeheartedly wish our glorious servicemen new successes for the sake of the further strengthening of the defensive might of the beloved motherland and of the entire socialist community. (prolonged applause)

Over the period under review there has been a considerable improvement in the activity of the organs of the procuracy, courts, justice, and MVD. The law enforcement organs are seeking to perform their activity in close contact with the public at large. They are being helped by 18,000 voluntary people's militia squads, and 15,000 comrades' courts. Some 2,500 law and order support centers have been set up. Mobile militia groups set up on the initiative of the republic's MVD (Comrade Platayev) have given a good account of themselves.

On the whole, the level of lawbreaking in many oblasts has declined, but it cannot, unfortunately, be said that exemplary order has been established everywhere, primarily because of the passivity of certain party committees and local ispolkoms, MVD and procuracy organs.

It is incumbent upon us to strive to ensure that our cities, villages and hamlets be distinguished by a high cultural standard and exemplary public order.

In the struggle against any antisocial manifestations, it is important to make more effective use of the force of public opinion, the mass media, and law enforcement organs. These questions must be submitted more frequently for discussion by labor collectives, deputies' groups, street committees and comrades' courts.

In the total eradication of lawbreaking, main attention must be paid to its prevention. This program instruction of the party's cannot be fully implemented without strictly guaranteeing that punishment will inevitably follow for any antisocial deed committed, and any encroachment against the dignity of the individual, public property or public order.

Another important demand in addition to these is the unconditional observance of socialist legality. Workers of the law enforcement organs must be taken strictly to task for any omissions. And of course, alongside this, it is essential that they be given the assistance and support which they are due.

Comrades! Literature and art are playing an increasingly appreciable role in our reality. They are becoming an inalienable part of spiritual life and an important means of communist education.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the republic's jubilee, "The Kazakh people's socialist culture is one of the fine assets of our motherland's spiritual wealth."

Soviet Kazakhstan's multigenre literature and art--socialist in content and national in form--has undergone qualitative growth and its ideological-aesthetic standard has risen.

The conferment of USSR state prizes and honorary titles on the republic's best exponents of literature and the arts and the award of orders to them is evidence of the recognition of this fact.

The successes of the republic's leading theaters, of the Kazakh State Philharmonia named for Dzhambul, of the Kazakh Concert Association and the Kazakh circus have become more appreciable. The countryside now gets a better service in terms of drama and concerts.

Young people are more confidently making their mark. At international and all-union competitions and festivals dozens of young performers have become laureates. The traditional Zhiger festival has become popular.

The all-union writers' conference and the "Earth and People" arts exhibition devoted to the 25th anniversary of the virgin lands, which were held in Alma-Ata, generated a broad public response. The festival of Soviet Kazakhstan's literature held in Leningrad and the Moscow tour of the Kazakhstan Abay Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet were successful. People in many places--from Moscow to the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and Sakhalin, and also abroad--have become acquainted with the artistry of the inhabitants of Kazakhstan, mutually useful creative contacts with prominent artistic collectives in the country have grown stronger.

Over the period under review 4 new theaters have been opened, including a theater of musical comedy and a German drama theater, and also an institution of theatrical art, 12 museums and exhibition halls and the Oner (art) Publishing House. The Kazakh M.O. Auezov Academy Theater of Drama has been given unique new premises.

In response to the constant concern of the party and government, the sociopolitical activeness of exponents of literature and the arts is becoming more appreciable and their links with the life of labor collectives are constantly expanding and growing stronger.

But all the same, if the achievements are assessed by approaching them from the angle of the party's lofty demands, then the contribution of our artistic intelligentsia is in many respects still not up to the level of the real contribution being made to the economy of the Soviet Union by the inhabitants of Kazakhstan as a whole.

Unfortunately we still have no work to match the power of Auezov's epic which is renowned through the world. Some writers--who are subsequently followed by cinematographers--are still roaming like camel trains or galloping like couriers along the ancient silk road, having not noticed that in our space age this road long ago, since the time of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad, became a main highway for rapid progress. (animation in the auditorium) Many mediocre works on minor themes, and sometimes even slipshod works are appearing which are given excessively good reviews by the critics.

Particular complaints have to be leveled at the Kazakh cinema. Our cinematographers, like certain writers, are still living behind the times and are moving away from real life into the realm of mere show. They are afraid of topical problems and even if they do venture to tackle them, they wittingly doom them to creative failure. Unfortunately, the makers of documentary films have lost appreciable ground too. The republic's State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade Galimzhanova), which is in charge of only one studio--Kazakhfilm--is not capable of making it put on a qualitative spurt, which was done long ago in the cinematographic work of many fraternal republics.

This is not the first time that the laggardness of national drama has been noted.

Not long before the congress the country's leading studio, Mosfilm, assumed creative patronage, at our request, of the Kazakh artistic cinema. I sincerely want this to yield good fruit.

In certain theaters and philharmonias creative discipline is inadequate.

The press has rightly spoken of the conservative approach to decorative-monumental art, to the development of small-scale artistic handicraft establishments in the republic and to the needs of cultural establishments, and the republic's Gosplan and Gosstroy and the architects' and artists' unions and a number of other organizations have been criticized.

However, certain obkoms and oblispolkoms, the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Yerkimbekov), the republic's Committee of the Cultural Workers' Trade Union (Comrade Amerzhanov) and the creative unions still have not drawn the necessary conclusions.

The party expects from writers, artists, composers, and figures of the theater and cinema in the republic a vivid depiction of the present time, and its in-depth artistic and philosophical interpretation. We are confident that all Kazakhstan's creators of spiritual and material culture will devote their inspiration and talent to the noble struggle for the implementation of the party's plans and will create new works worthy of the great achievements of the Soviet people. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Over the period under review the influence of the mass information and propaganda media and of book publishing work upon all aspects of social, economic, cultural and public life has intensified and their material base has been strengthened.

Over the years of the 5-year plan the output of books in the Kazakh, Russian, Uighur, German and Korean languages has increased 50 percent.

A major event was the publication in the Kazakh language of 40 volumes of the 55-volume "Complete Collected Works of V.I. Lenin." Seven volumes of L.I. Brezhnev's works "Following Lenin's Course," collections of his reports and speeches, and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" were published.

The 12-volume Kazakh Soviet encyclopedia was completed.

The Kazakhstan, Nauka, Zhazushi, Zhalyn, and Mektep Publishing Houses have had a number of indubitable successes.

The creative prestige of the journals ZHULDYZ and PROSTOR is increasing.

Thirty new newspapers have been launched, the publication of the journal PIONER has been resumed, the size of the newspaper KAZAKH ADEBIYETI and of the journal PROSTOR has been increased, and the interrepublican newspaper KOMMUNIZM TUGI which is published in the Uighur language now appears at shorter intervals.

The transition of Kazakh television to color broadcasting has been completed.

The republic's press and our publishing houses have done and are doing a great deal to improve the effectiveness of the communist education of the working people and they are relying increasingly on public opinion and are giving more profound coverage to questions of the economy, morality and everyday life.

The work of the republic's news agency--KAZTAG--is more current and of better quality now.

However, despite the overall improvement of the work of newspapers and magazines, they still frequently contain stereotyped, sketchy material, in places the role of worker and rural correspondents has been reduced, and there is an absence of the proper interest in effective critical articles.

The newspapers SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, and the journals KAZAKHSTAN KOMMUNISI and KOOPERATOR KAZAKHSTANA are paying scant attention to progressive experience, to the propaganda of achievements and to valid criticism. Despite the fact that the republic's medics have many important problems, the journal ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYA KAZAKHSTANA has been transformed in general into a dreary newsletter.

The republic's Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Sultanov) does not always give correct guidance to the newspaper LENINSKAYA SMENA.

Sometimes criticism lacks teeth as is the case with the oblast newspapers YUZHNIY KAZAKHSTAN (the editor is Comrade Zuyev) or TORGAY TANY (Comrade Bizhanov), or does not find its way into the press at all as has happened on several occasions with the knowledge of editor of the satirical magazine ARA-SHMEL (Comrade Alzhikov). It is surprising that the republic's Union of Journalists (Comrade Bayzhanov) avoids giving a principled assessment of such phenomena and has of late allowed its work to ease up in general.

Not everything is of equal value in television and radio broadcasts. The Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Comrade Khasenov) still has a lot to do in order to eliminate existing shortcomings.

Certain complaints can be leveled at the republic's Zhalyn Book Publishing House. "Regulations on a comprehensive quality control system" were approved there but the actual quality situation is being improved only feebly.

By publishing S. Dzhusupbekov's book about the city of Vernyy [possibly Vernoye], which was subjected to justified criticism, the Kazakh Publishing House strayed "out of its proper field" ("poshlo po chuzhim ogorodam"). In this connection the stance adopted by the newsletter DRUG CHITATELYA, which praised this "compilation," is incomprehensible.

More undesirable work has appeared in the output of the Kaynar Publishing House (director is Comrade Tlemisov).

The fact that central publishing houses are publishing fewer books by Kazakhstan's authors is generating concern. Even works nominated for prestigious prizes are failing to be honored with public recognition for they are remote from the contemporary person's spiritual needs.

In this connection the Union of Writers (Comrade Muldagaliyev) and the republic's State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Comrade Yeleukenov) and the Kazakh CP Central Committee Culture Department have something to ponder closely.

We have a right to expect greater creative and social activity on the part of the unions of architects (Comrade Valikhanov), composers (Comrade Rakhmadiyev), artists (Comrade Mambeyev) and the Kazakh Theatrical Society (Comrade Mambetov).

Everyone must always remember everywhere that the mass media, the creative unions, publishing houses and cultural establishments are loyal assistants of the party and a very important part of ideological work.

This is why it is important to continue to enhance their role, improve the training of cadres and strengthen the material-technical base in every way.

Comrades! Now, as never before, the republic possesses great spiritual assets which are being continuously enriched in the active process of the socialist internationalization and mutual influence of fraternal cultures. Therefore it is important to make more skillful use of literature and the theater, cinema, and the fine arts in education and to radically improve the cultural enlightenment establishments, above all, palaces and houses of culture, clubs and libraries.

One of the chief concerns of the creative establishments has always been patronage of labor and army collectives. But of late this has waned somewhat. Nothing is heard even about the Uzun-Agach branch of the Auezov Drama Theater about which theatrical leaders have spoken in glowing terms from rostrums and which they have subsequently forgotten.

But can the republic's House of the Cinema, for instance, perform any patronage or other work to a high standard if dubious individuals, who have been taken too easily into the confidence of the Union of Cinematographers, have pushed their way to its feeding trough. (animation in the auditorium)

It is also time to put the book trade in order. Literature destined for public libraries is too frequently becoming the target of unseemly stratagems.

In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast the work of the museum of local lore is scarcely being accepted and the history of the region is being studied but feebly. Notable sites connected with the lives of eminent scientists and men of letters have been tricked out in a slipshod manner, or else totally neglected.

Sometimes even the republic's capital suffers from this neglect.

In Aktyubinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts, there have been instances where monuments have been damaged and excavations have been performed without proper authorization. Amazing though this may be, neither the party and soviet organs, nor the republic's Society for the Conservation of Cultural Monuments (Comrade Alimzhanov) are taking steps to prevent this.

Evidently, everyone has not yet realized the meaning of Engels' well-known proposition to the effect that respect for the past is a sign of true enlightenment.

It is totally wrong that the names of fallen heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars should be consigned to oblivion, as has happened with monuments in a number of places in Dzhambulskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. These are a typical instances but it is impossible to mention them without condemning them.

We must all revere the memory of those who spared nothing, even life itself, for the sake of peace and the people's happiness, and who bequeathed to the new generation the most vivid examples of genuine internationalism, unparalleled courage and heroism displayed for the glory of our beloved fatherland. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! As is known, this is the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary incorporation into Russia. The first steps on this path, were taken by Peter I. [paragraph continues]

As his contemporaries wrote, "while opening up a window onto Europe on the Black Sea and Baltic Sea," he was "at the same time seeking the keys and the gateways to all the Asian countries," in the knowledge that these "keys and gateways" comprised the vast Kazakh steppes whose people, since time immemorial, had had an affinity for the Russians and had been friendly with them.

At the raids of Dungans [Moslem Chinese] and the grim times of the "great misfortune," the Kazakhs realized with particular force where their real friends were. On 10 October 1731 the documents concerning the voluntary incorporation of an extensive tract of Kazakh territory into Russia were signed.

This historic act became a turning point which determined for all time the unity and commonality of the destinies of the Kazakhs with the great Russians and other peoples of Russia.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the assistance of all the country's peoples, the Kazakh people confidently sloughed off the pall of ignorance and servile humility and entered the orbit of auspicious change and genuine social progress.

Soviet Kazakhstan is today renowned for the munificence of the now cultivated virgin lands, its mighty industry, its mineral wealth and the talent of its people.

But the Kazakh people's chief treasure and wealth is their indissoluble friendship with all the peoples of our great and united motherland, and above all with the great Russian people. (prolonged applause)

Our friendship, wrought by Lenin's nationalities policy, now towers like a mighty miracle-working tree for which the unforgettable events of the past have served as firm roots, while the remarkable present day of the republic--an equal among equals in the harmonious family of the land of soviets--serves as its miraculous fruits.

At every stage of the past. !resent and future we have treasured, do treasure, and always will treasure this friendship and will cherish it as a most precious asset and sure foundation for all future achievements. (prolonged applause).

Comrades! The historic experience of Kazakhstan, as of all other fraternal republics of the Soviet east, is a fine example for peoples who are struggling for genuine social progress.

People come here today not only to see the beauties of nature but above all to see with their own eyes the tremendous socialist transformations.

Party and state, party and government, and parliamentary delegations from Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, Laos, Socialist Ethiopia and other countries have familiarized themselves with Soviet Kazakhstan's achievements.

Today, economic relations are maintained with 82 countries of the world and cultural ties are maintained with 97 countries.

Within the context of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration, more than 70 percent of the output exported by Kazakhstan is delivered to CEMA member countries.

Kazakhstan gives scientific and technical assistance and cultural and medical aid to many countries, It admits students for training and also specialists and scientific workers for them to gain further qualifications.

The republic has on many occasions participated in major international exhibitions and fairs. The Kazakh SSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, among other Soviet organizations and enterprises has been awarded the international "Gold Mercury" prize.

The holding of numerous international conferences, meetings, seminars and symposiums under the auspices of CEMA and the United Nations has been of important political significance.

The activity of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, of the Kazakh SSR Committee of Youth Organizations, of the Kazakh Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, and for the defense of peace, of the Kazakh Society for Cultural Relation with Fellow-Countrymen Abroad, and of the Kazakh sections of the Soviet societies for friendship with foreign countries is aimed at developing and consolidating friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

The geography of foreign tourism has undergone expansion. The volume of Kazakhstan's tourist links with foreign countries has doubled.

It is our task to continue to promote in every way the further development of international cooperation and to give every assistance to the practical implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

For a Leninist Style in Party Work. Improving the Selection and Training of Cadres

Comrades! The Kazakh CP Central Committee has constantly devoted attention to strict observance of the Leninist norms of intraparty life and to the improvement of party organizational work.

Over the years since the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakh CP Congress the numerical strength of the republic's party organization has increased, it has become organizationally stronger and has been tempered ideologically.

There are 700,000 CPSU members and 30,000 candidate members of the party in the republic's party organization now. More than 137,000 people were admitted to the party in the period under review.

About 65 per cent of these--that is, the majority--are workers, which reflects the leading role of the working class. Enrollment of Komsomol members and women in the party increases year by year. Almost all those enrolled have a higher or secondary education.

The republic's party organization is composed of loyal and steadfast fighters for Lenin's party. They have always exemplified and still do exemplify honest and selfless execution of duty.

It is pleasant to note that we can see in this hall, in the congress delegates, precisely that kind of representative of the experienced and glorious cohort of communist-Leninists, those who built the Turkestan-Siberia Railway and defended the freedom and independence of the motherland in battle, who built Kazakhstan's Magnitka and devoted their lives to producing mighty grain harvests from the virgin lands, who unlocked the life-creating energy of the atom, and who are helping to conquer space.

The great deeds of the present time, which are there for the country and the whole world to see, embody with new force the great revolutionary, combat and labor traditions inherited from the unflinching fighters for the people's happiness. And there is no doubt that these glorious traditions will be worthily augmented in all areas of economic and cultural building. (prolonged applause)

The improvement of all work on the selection of new reinforcements for the party and on their education constitutes a guarantee of the continued enhancement of the party organizations' fighting fitness.

At the same time, certain party committees are still only feebly guiding and monitoring the party organizations' activity in enrolling in the party those who really are the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia.

In Karagandinskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts the number of communists in construction work has fallen. In Semipalatinskaya Oblast their numbers in transport have fallen, while in Tselinogradskaya Oblast it is in agriculture that their numbers have declined. There are fewer communists in the system of construction ministries and in certain scientific and creative unions and organizations.

Democratic principles have begun to be observed more strictly in the republic's party organization. During the report and election campaign, which has now ended, special attention was devoted to strengthening organizationally and politically the primary party organizations--the foundations of our party--and also to enhancing their militancy.

Their structure has improved. This structure reflects more fully the trend in the development of modern production and management. Some 240 party organizations of rural interfarm enterprises have been formed and 47 have been formed at industrial production associations. In the republic there are now 21,000 primary party organizations and about 41,000 shop party organizations and party groups.

The fighting fitness of the party organizations has increased and their activity has become richer in content.

The experience of the party organizations at the Aktyubrentgen plant, the Alma-Ata electrical engineering plant and the Karagandagormash Production Association, and of the party committees of the Chimkent cotton combine, the Shchuchinsk poultry factory and the Alma-Atinskiy Sovkhoz has been generalized by the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

There are 19 obkoms, 48 gorkoms, 221 village committees and 33 city raykoms in the republic. Many of them are distinguished by their ability to take a long-term view and to rely on the creative initiative of the communists and of all the working people.

Very important issues of the republic's party organization have been discussed at plenums the Kazakh CP Central Committee. These were convened 16 times during the period under review. Tasks arising from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, from the CPSU Central Committee plenums and resolutions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches were examined at them in a businesslike atmosphere. Meetings of the republic's party aktiv were held on problems of improving the economic mechanism and of improving ideological and political-educational work.

Comrades! In the period under review questions of the selection, placement and education of cadres were constantly the focus of attention for the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

V.I. Lenin taught that leadership "should ALWAYS remain in the hands of absolutely competent workers who can guarantee the success of the matter," and that decisive sectors "should be occupied by people who are not only indubitably devoted, but also people who are really educated and who possess tremendous abilities...talented people."

Over the period since the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress many young and capable organizers have been promoted who have undergone good schooling through political tempering. All obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries have a higher education.

Of the leading cadres of industry, transport, communications and construction, 83 percent are specialists possessing a higher education.

The qualitative composition of rural workers has improved. Almost all sovkhoz directors (96.1 percent) and more than 85 percent of kolkhoz chairmen have an agricultural education. The composition of middle-echelon leaders has been strengthened.

Trained cadres head the majority of trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

Work with cadres requires a special approach. If this work does not accord with the spirit of the times, communists have an obligation to point this out. In precisely this way, at the Semipalatinskaya Oblast party conference sharp criticism was leveled at the Beskaragayskiy Raykom which had let its exactingness toward cadres wane and instead of nurturing a sense of responsibility in them, had replaced them without valid reason. Over a period of 2 and 1/2 years 198 of the 287 workers on the party schedule there were replaced, including 7 out of the 10 sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders. Raykom First Secretary Comrade Rakhleyev frequently tackled cadre issues rashly, operated by injunction and violated the principle of collegiality. Such methods of course did not make for an improvement in matters.

In Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Karagandinskaya, Aktubinskaya, Kokchetavskaya and a number of other oblasts, cadres' political, professional and moral qualities are still not always studied in depth when they are being selected and promoted. As a result, the wrong sort of people sometimes end up in responsible posts by chance.

A certain person by the name of Soyma arrived in Turgayskaya Oblast from the Transcarpathian Region; he was not a party member and he had a criminal record. Having considered the issue only briefly, the Arkalykskiy Raykom approved him as chief of the Turgayselstroy-15 mobile mechanized column. Two months later, having stolen more than R3,000, Soyma vanished. The militia arrested him in Khabarovskiy Kray and took him to Arkalyk where he was sentenced to 13 years' deprivation of liberty.

It is characteristic that those specially to blame for having promoted the scoundrel went absolutely unpunished.

For 10 years a certain Kubiyev was at work in Guryevskaya Oblast, occupying posts ranging from deputy director of a meat combine to general director of a dairy industry association. Matters ended with the city dairy being shut down because of the total disorganization of work, while Kubiyev was summoned from Alma-Ata's detoxification center, dismissed from his post and then given a managerial post once again.

Zolotarev, former director of the Dzhezkazgan brewery, who has a conviction for speculation, threw the work of Alma-Ata's No 2 brewery into chaos and then did the same at the capital's confectionary plant. And so? Now, by the grade of the Alma-Ata Gorkom, Zolotarev is deputy director of one of the republic's institutes (Mazgiprotekhnolegprom).

Special mention should be made of leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers. The vast majority of them are competent and absolutely honest people who are deeply devoted to the party. And it could not be otherwise. But sometimes some of them "get carried away." They lose their sense of responsibility--some of them for good but others subsequently seek to reform and to justify the trust placed in them. Certain leading workers of the Kazakh Trade Union Council operated in their official positions in an atmosphere of servility and toadyism. One of its secretaries--Zhakeyev--was dismissed from his post for flagrant violations of discipline and for his predilection for liquor.

Comrade delegates! You can rest assured that the party will always take strictly to task any worker who violates the party's rules and undermines trust and authority.

Over the period under review more than 3,700 candidate members of the party have failed to come through their probationary period. Over the same period about 13,000 people have been expelled from the party, of which more than 10,000 were expelled for lawbreaking, violations of state and labor discipline, and amoral conduct, about 1,500 for abuse of their official positions, and more than 1,000 for mislaying party documents.

A person who shows no regard for the party's trust must make way for people of high moral and professional qualities and we must everywhere be bolder in promoting them and must devote ourselves more to creating an efficient reserve of cadres.

Under conditions of profound, dynamic transformations in social life which are so typical of developed socialism, a strict, critical approach to all matters, an approach that is incompatible with self-delusion, stagnation and inertia, acquires special significance.

Therefore, the party Central Committee draws the attention of all communists to the need for the further development of criticism and self-criticism. The party is never afraid to speak the truth to the people and this gives it strength and earns its support.

However, our criticism is sometimes superficial and not always directed at its specific target. Mismanagement, slovenliness, and the pursuit of easy money are not always sharply condemned at the plenums of certain gorkoms and raykoms in Aktyubinskaya, Mangyshlakskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts. Certain leaders react badly to criticism leveled against them, and attempt to get their own back for such criticism. Such facts must be immediately given a very strict appraisal.

We are obliged at all times to make use of the party's tested weapon against complacency and conceit, firmly establish everywhere a healthy moral climate and mutual respect and tact, and purge our Soviet way of life of everything superficial.

Comrades! In the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands, the republic's party committees have stepped up monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions taken by higher organs and of their own resolutions. The attention given by the Kazakh CP Central Committee to work with documents, as an important condition of the further improvement of the style of activity of the party apparatuses, has increased significantly. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have heard what Guryevskiy Obkom, Petropavlovsk Gorkom and Fedorovskiy Raykom have to say on this issue. Republican seminar-conferences and a number of other measures have been conducted.

This work has had an appreciable influence on strengthening party and state discipline, and a trend toward a reduction in the amount of discussion of nonplan issues has begun to appear. The authority of party decisions has increased and the quality of their preparation has improved.

But, comrades, all this work should be further improved without fail because certain party committees adopt a multitude of useful decisions but fail to ensure their execution.

It is essential to wage a determined struggle against speechifying and paper shuffling. V.I. Lenin demanded that precious time be treasured so that busy people might be able to "break free from the hurly-burly and bustle of commissions, from mere talk and from the signing of bits of paper... so as to benefit life, organizational work."

It is necessary to intensify the verification of execution at all levels and to impart depth and efficacy to it. For these purposes fuller use ought to be made of intraparty information, and of the party organizations' right to monitor the activity of the administration.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee takes constant pains to create the necessary conditions for the party apparatus' creative work.

Over the period under review considerable funds have been channeled toward these ends. Some 49 raykom and gorkom buildings, 10 houses of political enlightenment and party archive buildings, and two obkom premises have been commissioned.

As you know, the party's material assets are mainly derived from membership dues, payment of which is a statutory obligation for each of us. But the Kazakh CP Central Committee has data to show that not everywhere is this statutory obligation yet being strictly discharged.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must step up exactingness toward communists. In no party organization must there be any question about the payment of party dues. A statutory obligation is a prime duty and everyone must discharge it.

In the period under review more attention was paid to work with letters and to the reception of working people. The Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat discussed 154 questions connected with this work, of which 31 were on the examination of individual petitions. [paragraph continues]

The party committees' exactingness regarding the prompt examination of letters and petitions has been stepped up.

It is characteristic that whereas previously complaints and critical observations used to predominate, now an increasingly large number of important practical proposals are being put forward. This is very indicative, above all, of the working people's growing social and public activity.

It is necessary to continue to strive to ensure that no letter or oral appeal is ignored and to be able to see the major problem underlying the "minor" detail, to eradicate with persistence the causes of complaints and to deal implacably with anonymous slander and with those who deliberately defame honest people. There is no need to fear openness in criticism. Direct, open and honest criticism will always receive due support from the party and society.

Comrades! The Leninist style, imbued with a profoundly scientific approach to formulating and implementing a domestic and foreign policy, unanimously approved by the whole Soviet people, has become firmly established in the party, its Central Committee and Politburo. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum stressed this with new force.

To increase the efficiency of party work--this is the goal for which the Kazakh CP Central Committee is striving by improving the style and methods of resolving political and economic tasks. This is no short-term process but our daily concern. The Central Committee has heard reports on various aspects of party life from many obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and from the party committees of associations and organizations.

Party committees are observing the principle of collectivism more strictly. Bureaus' responsibility to their committees has been stepped up. The regular convening of meetings, the active discussion of topical questions and openness have become the norm for the majority of party organizations. The role of party committee plenums have increased considerably.

It should be stressed, however, that the party's increased demands are not always taken into account.

The Dzhambulskiy Obkom has repeatedly had its attention drawn to shortcomings in economic management. But apart from promises to rectify the situation, the oblast's leaders have taken no practical measures. Dzhambulskaya Oblast has failed to fulfill the 5-year plan for the production of mineral fertilizers and yellow phosphorous, for the commissioning of fixed assets, for grain, sugar beet and meat, and has failed to meet the schedules for the construction of sociocultural and housing projects.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee has studied the style and methods of work of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast's party and soviet organs. And what emerged? Many of them have not been working in earnest on economic development, cadre selection, placement and education or strengthening socialist legality. Large-scale embezzlement of socialist property, deception and bribery have been detected. Mention was made of this at the Central Committee Bureau and at the 15th Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum. It is incumbent on all party committees to draw the correct conclusions from this.

Experience of building a new life in our country and in the socialist community countries convincingly confirms that the party fulfills its vanguard role consistently where the Leninist norms of party life are observed religiously and where the party protects its political, organizational and ideological unity and strengthens it tirelessly. There can be no doubt that the Kazakh Communist Party will continue always and in all things to be a reliable buttress of the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the tested fighter for peace and for the people's happiness. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! The party pays great attention to enhancing the role of the soviets in the life of a society of developed socialism. The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and Kazakh SSR Constitution broadened the soviets' rights and potential considerably.

The republic's Supreme Soviet and local soviets comprise over 126,000 deputies including over 86,000 workers and kolkhoz members and about 52,000 communists. The people's elected representatives' links with the population have strengthened, standing commissions' activity has increased and many of the electors' instructions are carried out promptly.

At the same time some soviets, their ispolkoms, standing commissions and deputies' groups are still not fully utilizing their rights and are not drawing on local potential to increase consumer goods output, the provision of amenities or environmental protection.

Local soviet workers do not always defend citizens' legitimate interests in a principled way. In Turgayskaya Oblast's Dzhangildinskiy Rayon, hunters were even found to be living on money alloted to families which were the victims of natural disasters. There have been financial machinations in the rural soviets of Chimkentskaya Oblast's Kirovskiy Rayon. The culprits have been punished. But this was by no means on the local party organs' initiative.

Soviets must be reinforced with worthy cadres, and communists and all workers of soviet organs must be educated in a spirit of the strict observance of party and state discipline. The influence of party groups in the soviet should be boosted. Closer contacts should be ensured between soviets and trade unions, people's control organs and all public organizations. The tremendous vital force in the soviets should be utilized more fully, their plenary powers--as the authorities of the people working in the people's interests--should be enhanced in every way and socialist democracy should be improved.

Our trade unions' activity improved appreciably in the period under review. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Karagandinskiy Obkom's Work on Carrying Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and Enhancing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building" was discussed at the Kazakh CP Central Committee, at Bureau plenums and sessions and at meetings of oblast, city and rayon party organizations' aktivs.

The Kazakh trade unions unite more than 6.5 million persons. They participate actively in tackling economic, social and educational tasks and in the development of socialist competition.

At the same time the trade union organizations are still not making full use of the opportunities for improving the production and everyday conditions of the working people, for the fulfillment of collective contracts and for the organization of worthwhile leisure. At many enterprises and construction sites the role of workers' meetings and standing production conferences has been reduced. In places the entire activity of the trade unions is limited merely to the collection of membership dues.

The Kazakh Trade Union Council is obliged, with the help of the party committees, to considerably improve the activity of trade union organizations at all levels in order that it may accord as fully as possible with their rights and become a veritable "school of communism."

The people's control organs which unite more than 500,000 activists have a special duty in the strengthening of state discipline and socialist legality and in the elimination of shortcomings.

Of course, there are also passive people there but they are in the minority. The main strength lies in the true "people's scouts." A high level of awareness, a proprietorial approach to the property of the whole people, and intolerance toward any kind of violation have earned the people's controllers universal esteem and appreciation.

With regard to the party's clear-cut demands, it is incumbent upon us to continue to enhance the significance of people's control and the militancy of all its elements to strengthen their cooperation with the soviets' commissions, with the trade union and Komsomol administrative bodies and the mass media; and to promote the growth of the prestige of people's control.

Under modern conditions, the role and significance of the Komsomol, as the party's aide de camp, is increasing more and more. The ranks of Kazakhstan's Leninist Komsomol contain more than 2.2 million young men and women. The Komsomol is making a weighty contribution to the development of the republic's economy, science and culture.

Student construction detachments, teams of young sheepraisers, senior graders' labor associations, and patronage of shock construction projects have become for Komsomol members a major school of life. Many young inhabitants of Kazakhstan are laboring worthily on the Baykal-Amur main railroad, in the Non-Chernozem Zone and at Atommash and are opening up West Siberia's riches.

There are more than 200 Komsomol shock construction sites in Kazakhstan, of which 9 are of all-union status.

The Komsomol is rightly called the party's reserve. This makes it incumbent upon the party organizations at all levels to give the Komsomol permanent and not just sporadic leadership which is unfortunately not being done everywhere. Thus, over the period of 5 years, out of the 22 gorkoms and raykoms in Chimkentskaya Oblast only five at their plenums have examined questions of leadership of the Komsomol.

The party organizations and the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee must persistently and purposefully improve work with young people and more actively educate them and the very youngest generation in a spirit of high ideological principle, socialist internationalism, honesty and industriousness.

Comrades! In the fraternal community alongside all the other republics of our motherland, Soviet Kazakhstan is embarking on an important new stage of the building of communism.

At a time when the future of capitalism--which opposes us--looks joyless, the forces of the new world are growing and strengthening. Our society, the world's first society of real socialism, serves as an inspiring example of this.

In this speech at the Alma-Ata jubilee celebrations Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The party deems it necessary to put forward truly large-scale tasks, embracing every region and every sector of our vast national economy. At the same time these must be realistic tasks."

Precisely such tasks, comprehensive and profoundly scientifically justified, were set by the party in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress. This is a truly majestic creative program. It reaffirms our system's strength and potential and opens up new vistas for the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity and the might of our beloved motherland--the bulwark of peace and of genuine social progress for all mankind.

The republic's communists and working people, in common with all Soviet people, are confident that the high targets will be successfully achieved. This is guaranteed by the party's wise leadership and its revolutionary style of thinking and acting, and by the boundless devotion of each and every one of us to its immortal ideals.

The great goals for which many generations of progressive thinkers and revolutionaries struggled are becoming ever more visible.

But of course successes do not come automatically. "Material and spiritual assets," the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress states, "are created by the labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. Labor alone is the source of national wealth."

Every communist and every working person must therefore display both on the large scale and on the small scale the maximum competence and conscientiousness and a greater sense of responsibility and display the most active intolerance of anything which might hamper with our progress.

Let us then, comrades, devote all our strength, energy, experience, knowledge, initiative and inspiration to fulfilling the party's majestic new outlines and to further consolidating the economic and defensive might of our state and of the entire socialist community. (prolonged applause)

Thanks to the realistic domestic and foreign policy of Lenin's party we have all the requisites for fruitful work everywhere in the 11th 5-year period. The party does not set unfulfillable tasks. It is important right away to make a good, confident start in every sector of the multisector economy, science and culture.

It is the duty of party organizations and labor collectives to insure a rapid work rate in line with the prescribed tasks and to make our republic even more beautiful and even stronger so that its wealth and creative labor may continue to loyally serve the great people of our large and united motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (prolonged applause)

As always, the leading role in this is played by the glorious working class. Allow me to express confidence that our power and petroleum industry workers, metallurgical workers, miners, machine builders, chemical workers, construction workers and assemblers--in short, every representative of Kazakhstan's expanding industry--will mark the 5-year plan with new examples of labor valor and heroism. (prolonged applause)

There can be no doubting that by their coordinated labor our splendid farmers and stockraisers, who have earned countrywide renown for Soviet Kazakhstan, will boost agriculture still further, gratify the motherland with another large grain harvest in Kazakhstan, and will increase the output of all agricultural products. From the bottom of our hearts we wish them true and complete success. (prolonged applause)

The republic's intelligentsia is also aiming at new achievements. Allow me to express confidence that it will wholeheartedly devote its multifaceted talent to the selfless service of Soviet society and to fostering the new man--the architect and builder of the future and the creator of his own destiny and of the destiny of the world which was radically renewed by the Great October. (prolonged applause)

As before the republic's communists are operating in the vanguard of our on-going advance along the main avenues of socioeconomic progress.

Everything of the greatest magnitude and difficulty has been entrusted by Lenin's party to us communists and to all of the working people of Kazakhstan. Many of you, comrades, wrought our great victory in the last war together with your fathers and elder brothers and sisters on the front and in the rear.

Many of you rebuilt from the ruins the country's devastated cities and villages and in the incredibly difficult postwar years you built up the motherland's economic and defensive might.

Many of you were direct participants in the heroic virgin lands epic which, together with the roar of Gagrain's rocket, has become a symbol of the epoch-making achievements of the latter half of the 20th century. (prolonged applause)

Many of you are today, too, involved in very great deeds which epitomize the beauty of the socialist power and its viability and might, and which serve as a reliable guarantee of the continuing strengthening of the forces of social progress and peace on earth. (prolonged applause)

Mindful of this, we, the communists of Kazakhstan, will always fulfill honorably all the assignments of Lenin's party and rally even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee--the combat headquarters of the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. (tumultous, prolonged applause)

Permit me, comrade delegates, on your behalf and on behalf of all inhabitants of Kazakhstan, to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that the 730,000-strong detachment of the Kazakh CP and the working people of republic, on which orders have been conferred four times, will do everything to successfully fulfill the tasks which will be set by the 26th CPSU Congress and will

make a fitting contribution to the building of communism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live the Kazakh CP Central Committee--combat detachment of the CPSU! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Glory to the CPSU--tested vanguard of the Soviet people! (tumultuous, prolonged applause developing into an ovation)

Final Day

LD170927 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on Kazakh CP Congress 6 Feb Alma-Ata Proceedings]

[Text] The 15th Kazakh CP Congress continued its work in the V.I. Lenin Palace on 6 February.

A report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'" was delivered by Comrade B.A. Ashimov, member of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Comrades S. Kusainov, first secretary of Taldy-Kurganskiy Obkom; T. Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom; U. Kushekov, first secretary of Gurevskiy Obkom; A.M. Kunayev, president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences; N.D. Zaikin, leader of a tunneling team at the Karagandaugol Production Association's Tentekskaya mine; S.M. Maulenkulov, director of the Kentau Akhpolitmetall combine, Chimkentskaya Oblast; G.A. Nikiforov, first secretary of Ekibastuz Gorkom; T. Sharmanov, Kazakh minister of health; Ye.N. Meyrmanov, first secretary of Moskovskiy Raykom, Severo-Kazakhsianskaya Oblast; V.G. Ibragimov, Kazakh minister of light industry; and S.N. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz Board.

Warmly approving and unanimously supporting the CPSU's impressive plans, the delegates pointed out that Kazakhstan's working people, in common with all Soviet people, feel a sense of legitimate pride in the achievements of the last 5-year plan and an upsurge in their creative power, energy and determination to achieve still greater successes in communist building and strengthening the might of our socialist motherland.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress unanimously adopted the resolution "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress elected the Kazakh CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

An address was delivered at the congress' concluding session by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was given a warm reception by the delegates.

The congress delegates adopted with enormous enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The congress delegates assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the republic's communists and all its working people ardently and wholeheartedly support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and that Soviet Kazakhstan's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia will rally still more closely around their beloved party, continue unflaggingly to strengthen the monolithic unity of the party and the people and to cherish the peoples' indestructible friendship, do everything possible successfully to fulfill the party's imposing plans and the decisions of the coming 26th CPSU Congress, and make a worthy contribution to the great work of communist building.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress was declared closed. The delegates stood and sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

Postcongress Plenum

LD170937 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee elected by the 15th Kazakh CP Congress was held on 6 February 1981.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and Bureau member.

Comrade O.S. Miroshkhin was elected second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and Bureau member.

Comrades Ye. F. Bashmakov, Z.K. Kamalidenov, N.A. Nazarbayev and Yu.N. Trofimov were elected secretaries of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and Bureau members.

The plenum elected Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev and D.T. Yazov members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades T.S. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Shevchenko were elected candidate members of the Kakazh CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of Kazakh CP Central Committee department chiefs and republic newspaper editors.

FURTHER ON PROCEEDINGS OF 20TH UZBEK CP CONGRESS

Day Two of Work

LD170839 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 1

["Information Report on the 20th Uzbek CP Congress"]

[Text] The 20th Uzbek CP Congress continued its work on 4 February. The delegates discussed the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports. Taking part in the debate were comrades V.A. Khaydruov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Obkom; S. Abidzhanov, stamp operator at the Namangan machine building plant; G. Khvan Man-Gym, chairman of the Politotdel Kolkhoz, Kommunisticheskiy Rayon; S.M. Mamarusudov, first secretary of Andizhanskiy Obkom; M. Mirbabayeva, team leader on the sovkhoz named for the newspaper PRAVDA, Ilichevskiy Rayon; S.A. Azimov, first secretary of the board of the Uzbek Union of Writers; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskiy Obkom; S.Sh. Shermukhamedov, Uzbek minister of education; A. Yarimbetov, director of the Ilich Sovkhoz, Farishskiy Rayon; M.K. Kamalov, first secretary of Namanganskiy Obkom; N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council; S.M. Ametov, first secretary of the Bakhoristanskiy Raykom; E.G. Gafurzhanov, first secretary of the Ubzek Komsomol Central Committee; and S.Ya. Shirokikh, engineer at the Khavast station locomotive depot.

With this the congress concluded the debate on the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports.

The congress heard the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'" delivered by Comrade N.D. Khudayberdyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were comrades Kh.U. Umarov, first secretary of the Ferganskiy Obkom; Ye. Aytmuratov, chairman of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; T. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizaksiy Obkom; and K.A. Akhedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

The 20th Uzbek CP Congress received greetings telegrams from Moscow Gorkom, Leningradskiy Obkom, the Central Committees of the Ukrainkian, Belorussian, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian Communist Parties, Ivanovskiy and Novogorodskiy Obkoms, and the Tashkent party committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

The congress was greeted by the soldiers of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

After the session Uzbek masters of the arts gave a concert for the congress delegates and visitors.

The congress continues.

Congress Ends

LD171019 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The 20th Uzbek CP Congress has Finished Work"]

[Text] The 20th Uzbek CP Congress continued its work on 5 February. The following took part in the discussion of the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress, 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'": Comrades N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy; M.Kh. Kurbanov, Uzbek minister of light industry; M.Kh. Khasanov, Uzbek minister of power and electrification; and Kh. Karabayev, carpenters' team leader at the No 11 Vysotstroy Trust.

Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech at the congress.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Uzbek CP Central Committee report.

The congress delegates unanimously approved the Uzbek CP Auditing Commission report.

A resolution was also adopted unanimously on the report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th Party Congress, 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'".

The congress elected the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek CP Auditing Commission.

With great enthusiasm, the congress delegates adopted a letter of greetings to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The 20th Uzbek CP Congress was declared closed. With great enthusaism, the delegates sang the party anthem, "The Internationale." The roof of the V.I. Lenin palace of friendship of the USSR's peoples echoed with the slogans: "Glory to the Leninist Party!", "Long Live the Peoples' Indestructible Friendship!", "Long Live the Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev!", "Glory to the Soviet People!" and "Long Live Communism!"

Post Congress Plenum

LD171123 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee elected by the 20th Uzbek CP Congress was held on 5 February 1981. The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum elected Comrade Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the post of first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Comrade L.I. Grekov was elected second secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Comrades I.G. Anisimkin, Ye. Aytmuratov, A.U. Salimov and A.A. Khodzhayev were elected secretaries of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The following were elected members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau: Comrades Sh.R. Rashidov, Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, Yu.P. Maksimov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev and N.D. Khudayberdyyev.

The following were elected candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau: Comrades K. Kamalov, N.M. Makhmudova, L.N. Melkumov and U. Umarov.

The plenum appointed the following chiefs of Uzbek CP Central Committee departments: Party Organizational Work--Comrade V.V. Okunskiy; Propaganda and Agitation--Comrade T.R. Abdushukurov; Science and Educational Institutions--Comrade A. Kuchkarov; Culture--Comrade A.A. Turayev; Administrative Organs--Comrade G.V. Arkhangelskiy; Information and Foreign Relations--Comrade Kh.R. Rakhimov; Agriculture--Comrade T.G. Zinin; Water Resources--Comrade V.I. Suskin; Planning and Finance Organs--Comrade I.K. Khusnutdinov; Trade and Consumer Services--Comrade B.I. Bugrov; Heavy Industry and Machine Building--Comrade G.Kh. Kadyrov; Agricultural Machine Building--Comrade S.A. Asriyants; Light and Food Industry--Comrade A.S. Ikramov; Transport and Communications--Comrade G.Z. Zakhritdinov; and General--Comrade K.T. Tairov; Administrator of Affairs--Comrade T.U. Umarov.

Comrade U.A. Atakulov was appointed chairman of the Uzbek CP Central Committee party commission.

The following newspaper editors were appointed: PRAVDA VOSTOKA--Comrade N.F. Timofeyev; SOVET UZBEKISTONI--Comrade M. Kariyev; KHAKIKATI UZBEKISTON--Comrade Sh. Niyazov; LENIN BAYRAGY--Comrade T.Sh. Dagdzhi; KISHLOK KHAKIKATI (SELSKAYA PRAVDA)--Comrade I.S. Suleymanov. The following journal editors were appointed: UZBEKISTON KOMMUNISIT' (KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA)--Comrade R.A. Nurullin; and PARTIYA TURMUSHI (PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN)--Comrade T.S. Valiyev.

Comrade V.I. Smirnov, department chief in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the work of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum.

DEATH OF UZBEK SECRETARY KURBANOV ANNOUNCED

LD131509 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] From the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

It is with great sadness that the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have to report the death on 31 January 1981 of Yuldash Rakhimovich Kurbanov, member of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee and deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. He died in his 52d year after a prolonged and grave illness.

[Signed] The Uzbek CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers

WORK OF AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS CONTINUES

Main Debate Completed

LD170913 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "30th Azerbaijan CP Congress: 29 January Congress Session"]

[Text] The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress continued on 29 January.

At the morning session the following participated in the debate on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports: S.Sh. Mamedova, fitter at the Baku air conditioner plant; I.B. Kuliyev, chairman of Kirovabad Gorispolkom; Hero of Socialist Labor R.K. Safaraliyev, first secretary of Bardinskiy Raykom; Sh.M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor K.A. Abasov, chief of the Kaspmorneftegazprom All-Union Production Association; Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; A.Yu. Nasibov, first secretary of Khachmasskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor Ya.A. Rustamov, assistant foreman at the So-Leyiye Komsomola textile combine in Mingechaur; G.Sh. Efendiyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan People's Control Committee; K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium; Hero of Socialist Labor M.G. Askerov, Azerbaijan minister of agriculture; D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences; and Hero of Socialist Labor P.A. Gasanov, comprehensive team leader at the M.B. Kasumov Kolkhoz in Imishlinskiy Rayon.

The congress delegates were greeted by representatives of the million-strong detachment of Azerbaijan Komsomol members and our republic's young workers. Reporting young people's glorious accomplishments during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, they pledged loyalty to the motherland and great party of Lenin and gave assurances that the Azerbaijan Komsomol will continue to bear aloft its good name as the CPSU's assistant and reliable reserve.

To the silvery sound of bugles and the thunder of drums envoys from the republic's glorious V.I. Lenin Pioneer organization entered the hall, Red Banner unfurled. Melodious and joyous was the sound of the children's voices. The Pioneers sang of the happiness of life and learning in the Soviet Union and pledged themselves to grow up worthy citizens of our homeland. The auditorium stood to salute the young Leninists.

The congress sent greetings to the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress and 23d Latvian CP Congress.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress received greetings telegrams from the 29th Belorussian CP Congress and from the Central Committees of the Ukrainian, Kazakhstan, Armenian, Lithuanian, Tadzhik and Kirgiz Communist Parties.

At the afternoon session the following participated in the debate on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports: I.A. Kasumov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union board; Hero of Socialist Labor T.A. Gumbatova, first secretary of Apsheronskiy Raykom; F.R. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakhinskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.G. Agayev, senior operator at the Sumgait superphosphates plant; R.S. Gadzhiyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Composers Union board; D.Kh. Abbasov, comprehensive team leader in construction administration No 34 of Kirovabad's No 3 Construction Trust; Hero of Socialist Labor N.V. Nikitin, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Ismaillinskiy Rayon; Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Guseynov, chairman of the Republic committee of the oil and gas industry workers trade union; Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Mamedov, first secretary of Sabirabadskiy Raykom; Z.G. Sheyubov, director of the Khaldan settlement secondary school, Yevlakhskiy Rayon; N.M. Aliyev, Azerbaijan minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and I.M. Kubanov, first secretary of Dzhalilabadskiy Raykom.

A concluding speech was made by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. He was warmly greeted by the audience.

The congress approved the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's activity during the period under review.

A resolution was unanimously adopted on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee report.

The delegates approved the Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission report.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress continues.

Congress Ends

LD170855 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "30th Azerbaijan CP Congress"]

[Text] On 30 January the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress began discussing the question of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Comrade G.I. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, delivered the report.

Speakers in the debate on the report were: I.A. Mekhtiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; S.M. Orbelyan, weaver of Karabakh's 26 Baku Commissars Silk Combine; T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan minister of industrial construction; Hero of Socialist Labor G. K. Aliyev, engine driver at the locomotive depot of Azerbaijan railroad's Kirovabad Station; A.I. Kulikov, first secretary of Baku's Shaumyanovskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor K.N. Rizayev, chief of the Azerbaijan Directorate for Ferrous Metallurgy; A.A. Gadzhiyeva, first secretary of Agdashskiy Raykom; A.I. Semenov, turner at an instrument-making plant in Baku's Leninskiy Rayon; andd S.Ch. Kasumova, Azerbaijan minister of trade.

A resolution on the report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was adopted unanimously.

The congress elected the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

With tremendous enthusiasm and to tumultuous, sustained applause, the delegates adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the delegates, delivered the closing speech.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev declared the congress closed. The delegates stood and sang the party anthem, "the Internationale."

An ovation again engulfed the auditorium. Many voices cried "hurrah!" beneath the palace's vaulted ceiling and slogans echoed around: "Long Live Our Great Socialist Motherland!," "Glory to the Great Soviet People!", "Glory to Our Dear Communist Party!", "May Soviet Azerbaijan Live and Prosper!", "Long Live the Great, Indissoluble Fraternal Friendship of the Soviet Peoples Headed by the Great Russian People!", "Long Live the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!", "Glory to Dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Wise Leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State!", and "Long Live Communism!".

CHKHEIDZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CONGRESS ON ECONOMY

LD130937 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 3

["Speech by Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary Z.A. Chkheidze" at 23 January session of Georgian CP Congress]

[Text] Comrades! On hearing the detailed, profoundly reasoned report delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, in assessing the plans of the new 5-year plan and in thinking about the delegates' speeches during the session of the congress' working group, we felt again with new force the results of the Georgian party organization's fruitful activity and the results of our labor.

The facts and figures cited in the report show convincingly that the 10th 5-Year Plan, although it was most strenuous, was completed successfully. Steady, rapid production development rates were ensured, labor productivity rose, the proportion of total output in the top quality category increased considerably, and substantial positive changes took place in the sector structure of the republic's economy.

At the same time, in looking back over the path we have traveled, we also experience a feeling of some dissatisfaction, not all sectors fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for a number of indicators. We have uncompleted work in the sphere of trade and consumer services, the work of transportation and communications and other sectors. There were objective reasons which had an adverse effect on the end results. But it must be frankly admitted that more could have been done, and better.

The remarks addressed to me as secretary of the party Central Committee and to the Central Committee sections I run were therefore absolutely correct. We accept this criticism fully.

The level reached by our economy does not allow us to be satisfied with the prevailing forms and methods for the management of the economy, even if they serve us well today.

It is essential to step up party leadership of the republic's economic life--in our day production cannot be managed without taking into account the political goals and social consequences of economic decisions which are taken. Today the science of management is truly becoming the science of winning. At the same time in resolving economic questions party committees must not take the place of soviet and economic organs.

At the present stage the fulfillment of the demands of the party's economic strategy generates the need for relevant progressive changes not only in management but in production itself, where the solution of current issues and the fulfillment of plan targets must not overshadow the longer term.

Take the following example. The report mentioned the need to define the prospects for the further development of the Rustavi metallurgical plant. The point is that at present modernization is in progress at the enterprise, but it is old manufacturing processes which are being improved. In practice this is delaying prospects for the plant's development with consideration for the achievements of our own and foreign metallurgy.

Yet the plant is planning to alter the structure of production. It is primarily a matter of transferring to cokeless metallurgy, which will make it possible to eliminate traditional stages in metallurgy like the by-product coke industry, blast-furnace and open-hearth production facilities, blooming facilities and a number of other auxiliary establishments and instead to create an electrosmelting production facility with continuous steel casting. This in turn will make it possible to mechanize and automate production, increase labor productivity considerably, abandon the hardest and most labor-intensive processes and save fuel, raw material and--the main thing--metal.

The change in the production cycle requires a large amount of painstaking work, and disruptions in fulfilling plan targets are therefore possible. This may take several years. But, in thinking about tomorrow we must lay the foundations of promising technology today and create these preconditions.

It is most pleasing that the first steps in this direction have been taken by the Zestafoni metallurgical workers who, together with the republic's coal industry scientists and specialists, have reported to the congress that industrial consignments of ferroalloys have been obtained using thermally processed high-ash coals instead of coke fines.

The introduction of new equipment and technology involves great difficulties, sometimes even a risk. But questing and creation always involve risk. We are in favor of well-considered risk, with opportunities and consequences weighed up right down to the details, in favor of risk justified by vital necessity and objective conditions.

There are very rich deposits of high-quality diatomite in our republic. Progressive technology has been developed for producing powdered diatomite for filtering purposes--a valuable product in tremendous demand both within the country and abroad. Nonetheless considerable persistence was once required for the further development of the production of output made of diatomite. True, thanks to the efforts of the workers of the Ministry of Local Industry, a plant has been constructed and by the day the congress opened an original technological flow scheme developed by Georgian specialists for obtaining diatomite powder had started to operate. But mention must also be made of the fact that this production could have been organized far earlier.

We resolutely reject attacks on our cadres and any attempts to discredit them. But, while protecting the prestige of our economic leaders and assessing highly their selfless labor, at the same time we must remind them that the new tasks require a new approach and new solutions. Life itself dictates to us this way of posing the question.

I should like also to touch on several aspects of the management of services sphere sectors, mainly trade and consumer services for the population. We are all well aware of the constantly growing role of these sectors in the implementation of the party's present economic strategy. In the period under review the Georgian CP Central Committee took many effective steps to improve party leadership of this sphere.

All this has produced positive results, but considerable difficulties still remain on the path of improving the management of this sphere.

In this connection it is essential to mention the master scheme for trade management. Despite the fact that this scheme has already been examined and approved by the republic's Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Trade, the unjustified position of some departments under union-level and local jurisdiction is delaying its introduction in the republic.

In recent years many of the republic's leading organs have begun to avoid resolving acute problems of the development and management of the services sphere. In our view there is an urgent need for one of the deputy chairmen of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to be concerned permanently and wholly for the trade and consumer services sectors alone.

We are very alarmed by the difficulties which the republic's national economy is experiencing in connection with the unsatisfactory state of rail shipments. Here there have also been objective reasons but it would be wrong to blame everything on them alone. Our railroad workers still have many reserves which must be brought into play.

There are also great reserves in motor transportation. It is absolutely intolerable that departmental motor transportation increased by 68 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan while general-purpose transportation increased only 6 percent.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the republic's Gosplan and all interested ministries and departments must concern themselves in earnest with questions of the further preferential development of general-purpose motor transportation and take specific steps to fulfill the directive instructions on this question.

The further development of the republic's communications facilities is a very important and paramount task for us. Yet matters in the Georgian SSR Ministry of Communications are being put right only slowly and not all proposals aimed at resolving this problem are accepted unconditionally.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in the report delivered at this plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev direct us toward a profound, scientific, comprehensive approach toward the problems facing us.

Their successful solution depends on how far our cadres master knowledge, display efficiency, organization and the ability to see the long term and find ways of reaching the goal most effectively. Good deeds and conscientious labor will never go unnoticed.

The 10th 5-Year Plan will occupy a special place in the history of Soviet Georgia. Never before has our republic known such breadth of economic and social development as in the past 5-year period, which has become for us a real school of new-style economic management. Rich experience has been accumulated which will serve the fulfillment of the even more complex and crucial tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan [applause].

'Reedited' Version

LD130941 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Feb 81 pp 3-4

["Speech by Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary Z.A. Chkheidze" at 23 January session of Georgian CP Congress; footnote to speech, originally carried in 30 January issue of ZARYA VOSTOKA, reads: "The speech is being published in reedited version because of innaccuracies by GRUZINFORM"]

[Text] Comrades: On hearing the detailed, profoundly reasoned report delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevaronadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, in assessing the plans of the new 5-year plan and in thinking about the delegates' speeches during the session of the congress' working group, we felt again with new force the results of the Georgian party organization's fruitful activity and the results of our labor.

The facts and figures cited in the report show convincingly that the 10th 5-Year Plan, although it was most strenuous, was completed successfully. Steady, rapid production development rates were ensured, labor productivity rose, the proportion of total output in the top quality category increased considerably, and substantial positive changes took place in the sector structure of the republic's economy.

At the same time, in looking back over the path we have traveled, we also experience a feeling of some dissatisfaction. The report and the debate on the report noted that not all sectors fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for a number of indicators. We have uncompleted work in the sphere of trade and consumer services, the work of transportation and communications and other sectors. Of course, it would be wrong not to take into account objective reasons which had an adverse influence on the end results. But it must be frankly admitted that more could have been done, and better.

The remarks addressed to me as secretary of the party Central Commitee and to the Central Committee sections I run were therefore absolutely correct. We accept this criticism fully.

We also have many unresolved problems in the sphere of improving production efficiency and work quality. These questions were discussed comprehensively yesterday at a session of the working group of our congress' delegates on problems of efficiency and quality.

I must say that the result of the group's work are most pleasing. There was an interesting, thorough exchange of opinions and a businesslike, necessary discussion. The congress delegates voiced specific, valuable proposals which will be a component part of the working group's draft recommendation submitted to our congress for approval.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the form of work by our congress has undoubtedly justified itself. This form accords fully with the main trends of our work and the spirit of our congress--the spirit of creation, construction, activeness, democracy, collegiality and collectiveness. The recommendations elaborated by the working groups will undoubtedly play an important part in resolving our main economic and social development tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the light of the new tasks, allow me to dwell on individual questions which await solution.

The level reached by our economy does not allow us to be satisfied with the prevailing forms and methods for the management of the economy, even if they serve us well today.

It is essential to step up party leadership of the republic's economic life, for in our day production cannot be managed without taking into account the political goals and social consequences of economic decisions which are taken. Today the science of management is truly becoming the science of winning.

In resolving questions of an economic nature party committees must avoid taking the place of soviet and economic organs. We must see clearly and precisely the line beyond which the party leadership reaches the point of usurping and exercising petty tutelage over economic leaders, whose authority and responsibility must not be belittled.

It is perfectly obvious that the fulfillment of the demands of the party's economic strategy at the present stage generates management but also in production itself, where the solution of current issues and the fulfillment of plan targets must not overshadow the longer term.

Take the following example. The report mentioned the need to define the prospects for the further development of the Rustavi metallurgical plant. The point is that at present modernization is in progress at the plant, but this modernization is aimed at increasing production capacities operating on the basis not of new but of old manufacturing processes, which is in fact delaying the long-term development of the plant with consideration for the achievements of our own and foreign metallurgy.

Yet many opportunities can be discerned at the plant for altering the production structure. It is primarily a matter of transferring to cokeless metallurgy, which will make it possible to eliminate traditional stages in metallurgy like the by-product coke industry, blast-furnace and open-hearth production facilities, blooming and a number of other auxiliary establishments and instead to create an electrosmelting production facility with continuous steel casting. And this in turn will make it possible to mechanize and automate production, increase labor productivity considerably, abandon the hardest and most labor-intensive work processes and save fuel, raw material and--the main thing--metal.

It is most pleasing that the first steps in this direction have been taken by the Zestafoni metallurgical workers who, together with the republic's coal industry scientists and specialists, have reported to our congress that industrial consignments of ferroalloys have been obtained using thermally processed high-ash coals instead of coke fines, as was mentioned in the report.

There is no denying that the introduction of new equipment and technology involves great difficulties, sometimes even risk. But questing and creation always involve risk. We are in favor of well-considered risk, with opportunities and consequences weighed up right down to the details, in favor of risk justified by vital necessity and objective conditions.

Or take the following example. It is well known that there are very rich deposits of high-quality diatomite in our republic. Progressive technology has been developed for producing from it powdered diatomite for filtering purposes--a valuable product in tremendous demand both within the country and abroad. Nonetheless considerable persistence was once required for the further development of the production of output made from diatomite. True, we report with satisfaction to the congress today that thanks to the efforts of the workers of the Ministry of Local Industry a plant has been constructed and by the day the congress opened an original technological flow process developed by Georgian specialists for obtaining diatomite powder had started to operate. But mention must also be made of the fact that if there had been no unnecessary disputes and unthinking obstinacy this production could have been organized far earlier.

We resolutely reject attacks on our cadres and any attempts to discredit them. But, while protecting the prestige of our economic leaders and assessing highly their selfless labor, at the same time we must remind them that the new tasks require a new approach and new solutions. Life itself dictates to us this way of posing the question.

I should like also to touch on several aspects of the management of service sphere sectors, mainly trade and consumer services for the population. We are all well aware of the constantly growing role of these sectors in the implementation of the party's present economic strategy.

In the period under review the Georgian CP Central Committee took many effective steps to improve party leadership of this sphere.

All this has produced positive results, but considerable difficulties still remain on the path of improving the management of this sphere. An exceptionally high degree of organization, coordination and purposefulness is needed in the work of every component in trade and consumer services, as is the clear-cut delimitation of the functions and tasks of each ministry and department and each trade system and organization. And this is an exceptionally complex matter if you consider that the republic's more than 15,000 trade enterprises are subordinated to about 50 different trade systems and departments.

In this connection it is essential to mention the master scheme for trade management. Despite the fact that this scheme has already been examined and approved by the republic's Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Trade, because of the unjustified position of some departments under union-level and local jurisdiction, its introduction is being delayed in the republic.

In recent years many of the republic's leading organs have begun to avoid resolving acute problems of the development and management of the services sphere. The complaints made by leaders of the services sphere's sectors about red tape in resolving many urgent questions by the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and other bodies in the republic are growing. There has been a marked slackening in monitoring the implementation of resolutions adopted on the services sphere sectors in the republic's People's Control Committee and the Council of Ministers itself, which is having an adverse effect on the end results of work.

In our view there is an urgent need for one of the deputy chairmen of the Georgian Council of Ministers to be cornered permanently and wholly for the trade and consumer services sectors alone.

We are very alarmed by the difficulties which our republic's national economy is experiencing in connection with its unsatisfactory provision with rail shipments.

It must be said here that last year alone the Ministry of Railways altered on several occasions the frieght flow scheme which has taken shape over the past few years in the Transcaucasus, which brought the work of the Transcaucasus railroad to the verge of a standstill. In addition, failing to ensure the proper level of shipments on neighboring railroads, the ministry has begun to shift part of their work onto our mainline. As a result there has been an increase in detours taken by frieght and the process of shunting yard operations and the rhythm and work of the entire railroad as a whole have been disrupted.

It would be wrong to blame everything on the ministry. Our railroad workers still have many reserves which must be brought into play. Just bringing an indicator like freightcar turnaround time up to normal could increase the freight resources of the Transcaucasus railroad by 800 cars a day, which is equivalent to the shipment of about 15 million tons of freight a year.

There are also great reserves in motor transportation. We must be concerned for the development of general-purpose transportation and achieve the efficient utilization of departmental motor transportation. We consider it absolutely intolerable that departmental motor transportation increased by 68 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan while general-purpose motor transportation increased only 6 percent. And this at a time when general-purpose motor transportation accounts for 21 percent of the republic's freight truck pool but produces about 40 percent of all motor transportation freight turnover in the republic.

In addition we must resolutely halt instances of the use of departmental motor transportation in intercity freight shipments and get these shipments carried out mainly by general-purpose motor transportation. This will make it possible to release over 1,000 trucks a year and reduce empty runs up to 30 percent.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and all interested ministries and departments must concern themselves earnestly with the question of the further preferential development of general-purpose motor transportation and take specific steps to fulfill the directive instructions on this question.

And one more question. It is well known that the implementation of various forms of control, including the sector and republic automated control systems which are now being elaborated, is impossible without the availiability of the corresponding technical base and communications channels. The further development of the republic's communications facilities is a very important and paramount task for us. Yet, as the report noted, matters are being put right only slowly at the Georgian SSR Ministry of Communications and not all proposals aimed at resolving this problem are accepted unconditionally.

For instance, the justified decision of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers envisaging the proportionate participation of republic ministries and departments and large-scale enterprises under union-level jurisdiction in developing communications facilities has failed to produce the expected results.

Here we must name those organizations which have declined to allocate the envisaged shared assets. They are the republic's Ministries of the Food Industry, Light Industry, Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Health, Construction, Rural Construction and others.

To crown it all, because of the passiveness of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Communications itself, even that proportion of monetary funds which was allocated was not fully utilized.

Comrades! There are far more problems facing you in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at this plenum direct us toward a profoundly scientific, comprehensive approach toward the problems facing us.

The successful solution of all these problems depends on how far our cadres master knowledge and display efficiency and the ability to see the long term and find the ways of reaching their goal most effectively.

Good deeds and conscientious labor will never go unnoticed. Those who think otherwise, who try to create a favorable impression not by deeds but by blatantly inappropriate means are profoundly in error. It is here that the danger arises of mere show, of the emergence of sycophants and fawners who are prepared to sacrifice the interests of the matter for the sake of advantage for themselves.

These are all moral terms and we should not be indifferent to the motives for the misdemeanors a person commits. I think that this must be mentioned at the congress, for in this case it is our work left undone in selecting and educating cadres which has an effect.

In conclusion I want to note that the 10th 5-Year Plan will occupy a special place in Soviet Georgia's history. Never before has our party known such breadth of economic and social development as it has in the past 5-year period, which has become for us a real school of new-style economic management. Rich experience has been accumulated which will undoubtedly serve us well in fulfilling the even more complex and crucial tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. [applause]

TURKMEN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD121301 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Ashkhabad, 30 Jan--The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Chary Karadurdyyev be appointed chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum products.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

TURKMEN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON 'PARASITISM'

LD131243 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 7 February 1981 publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word article by R. Berdyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs, entitled "Conquering Evil Together." It deals with the problems posed by "parasitism" in Turkmenia, that is, by the reluctance of "certain people" to engage in "socially useful work," noting that there have been certain successes in placing such people in employment in recent years. However, the article continues, "the measures taken so far are inadequate," largely because of the failure of enterprise leaders to inform the internal affairs organs when people leave their employment. There are shortcomings in the moral education of young people, with the resulting lack of discipline leading them down the slippery slope to alcohol abuse and crime. The minister goes on to indicate further measures to be taken to combat parasitism, stressing the importance of a positive public attitude to the problem and of tightening up the regulations on regular employment, and suggesting the setting up of "special educational camps for spongers," where it would be possible to "inculcate work habits in people who avoid honest labor."

BEREZHNOY COMMENTS ON SOVIET MANPOWER PROBLEMS

LD140340 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--TASS economic correspondent Yuriy Berezhnoy writes: The recent times, which are notable for an unprecedented growth of unemployment in the capitalist world, are characterised in the USSR by a further growth of the diametrical opposite difficulty--a shortage of manpower. In 1981-1990 the absolute growth of the able-bodied population in the Soviet Union will decline by a factor of more than three as compared with the preceding decade.

The causes of this phenomenon are generally known. One of them is the decline of the birth rate as a result of remote consequences of the Second World War. One must also take into consideration that young people are increasingly busy learning in connection with the implementation in the USSR of universal secondary education. The reserves are at their limit: More than 94 percent of the able-bodied population are already drawn into the socialised economy.

Is there a way out of this situation? Especially bearing in mind that nearly two million jobs are vacant in the national economy of the USSR, and the demand of the economy is growing, the new mills and factories of Siberia, the Far East and other regions alone will requie in the near future from 800 thousand to a million workers annually.

The way out is obvious--it is necessary to continue increasing labour productivity all over the country. In 1970-1979 despite a certain slowdown in its growth rates caused by a number of reasons, in the first place the irregularities in raw material supplies, it grew 42 percent, whereas in the USA the increase was only 17 per cent. Secondly, the investments are distributed in such a way as to finance above all the reconstruction of the operating mills and factories. Mechanisation and automation of manual operations, especially loading and unloading, as well as other odd jobs, from which millions of workers can be released, will be actively stimulated. Owing to these and other measures, it is planned to increase the productivity of socialized labour in 1981-1985 in conformity with the draft guidelines for the social and economic development of the USSR by 17-20 per cent and ensure through it at least 85-90 per cent of the increase in the national income. This indicator in industry will show an even more considerable growth--23-25 per cent and in the socialized sector of agriculture--22-24 percent.

In many branches--agriculture, the oil refining, coal and fishing industries, non-ferrous metallurgy and other branches--it is planned to ensure the whole increase in output chiefly through more productive work. It must be also stressed that in the early 90's the situation in the field of labour resources will improve. They will increase through the generations of the 70s, when the birth rate again increased. Acceleration of scientific-technical progress and rational use of labour resources are the two problems whose resolution in the 11th and the five-year plan periods to follow gives ground to hope that the Soviet economy will successfully cope with the shortage of manpower, which so far exists in the USSR.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY AKTIV MEETING--A meeting of the party and economy aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions held in Khabarovsk yesterday analyzed the results of the past 5-year plan period and adopted increased pledges in honor of the coming CPSU congress and for 1981. During the 10th 5-Year Plan Glavdalstroy construction workers in Khabarovskiy Kray alone brought R1.3 billion worth of fixed capital into use. This included nearly 2.5 million square meters of housing, schools for 14,000 and kindergartens for 12,500 children and other projects. A number of large progjects, however, were not commissioned on schedule and the loss of worktime was considerable. Addressing the meeting, Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov, USSR minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, said that a 50-percent decrease in lost worktime would permit construction organizations to fulfill an additional nearly R40 million worth of construction and installation work. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Jan 81 OW]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-17 FEB

LD180515 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16-17 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

16 February

During the last 5-year plan Tadzhikistan produced 4.5 millions tons of cotton. This year Tadzhikistan farmers plan to produce 915,000 tons of cotton. In Kazakhstan snow retention is in progress on the 21st millionth ha and is proceeding ahead of schedule. (0100 GMT)

Machine operators in Kurganskaya Oblast have been carrying out snow retention work on the second millionth ha, which should increase grain crop yields by 2 to 3 percent per ha. (0104 GMT)

Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast will be sowing new varieties of wheat this year. The area has been increased by 300,000 ha in comparison with last year. Much attention is being paid to the intensive use of the strong spring wheat Saratovskaya-46. Even in unfavorable years it gives nearly six quintals more than other varieties. Saratovskaya-42 is also to be extended. The farmers expect to get an extra 500,000 tons of grain crops this year thanks to the new varieties. (0700 GMT)

Machine operators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have carried out snow retention work on more than 3 million ha. After recent snow storms, this work is being repeated so that sufficient moisture will be retained on the fields for the forthcoming harvest. Machinery is also being overhauled. Seven out of every 10 grain crop harvesting combines are ready, as are more than 60 percent of the tractors. This year supplies to rural areas of highly powered tractors and other highly powered machinery will rise markedly. Farms will receive 88.6 million tons of mineral fertilizers--3.5 million tons more than last year. (0800 GMT)

In Mariyskaya ASSR more than 3 million tons of fertilizers have been spread on the fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone, significantly more than last year. Liming and other winter jobs are progressing successfully. (1100 GMT)

17 February

More than 40,000 tractors, 20,000 combine harvesters and all the sowing and soil cultivation equipment are ready for work in Altayskiy Kray. In Moldavian SSR and Krymskaya Oblast the overhaul of sowing machines, plows and cultivators has been successfully completed. In Moldavian SSR 89 percent of the tractors are ready for work and the figure for Krymskaya Oblast is 90 percent. The overhaul of grain harvesting machinery is proceeding at a fast rate. Already 92 percent of the USSR's sowing machines have been overhauled and the figure is even higher for plows and cultivators. Tractors and combine harvesters are being overhauled more quickly and to a better standard than last year. Cabbage picking has started in the Surkhan Valley in Uzbekistan. This normally takes place in the spring. About 2,000 tons of cabbage have already been dispatched to Moscow, Tashkent and (?the country). The picking of mandarins, lemons and oranges has ended in southern Georgia. New plantations are being laid. There are now more than 20,000 ha planted to citrus fruit in the Georgian subtropics. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 193,000 tractors have been overhauled. This is 82 percent of the total fleet. Hundreds of farms have already reported that they are fully ready for the spring. Overhaul work is being carried out quicker than last year for all indicators. Cereal sowing began in the southern valleys of Kirgizia today. More than 260,000 ha have to be sown to spring crops in the republic this year. (1200 GMT)

LIVESTOCK SECTOR TASKS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

LD131551 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Stockmen's Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The present wintering period is a difficult testing time for livestock unit and complex workers. However, in the course of precongress competition collectives of stockmen on many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises are finding reserves of livestock productivity growth, achieving extra milk yields and weight gains in comparison with last year's level and striving to complete the 2-month program ahead of schedule, by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress. Good news is coming in from Leningradskaya, Tomskaya and Sakhalinskaya Oblasts, Karelia, Tataria and other regions of the republic [the RSFSR]. After successfully ending last year by fulfilling the plan for purchases of all types of livestock products, the foundation for the unconditional implementation of the first-quarter targets and the pledges adopted, for the wintering period is being laid here even today. In Tataria, for example, it has been decided to increase milk yields by 80 kilograms in comparison with the same period last year by the end of the wintering period. Several of the autonomous republic's farms are now working at faster than calculated rates.

Indeed the wintering period has once again not spared the stockmen difficulties. Livestock units in 24 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian federation are more poorly provided with fodder than last year. Fodder shortages in a number of places are aggravated by low quality. However, thanks to the assistance given to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the state and the persistent and purposeful work of party, soviet and economic organs, in many places a substantial growth in livestock productivity has been achieved even during the wintering period. Milk yields have risen noticeably, for example, in the West Siberian, North Caucasus and Volga Regions. It is noteworthy that this growth has been accompanied, as a rule, by an increase in the cow population too.

Conditions for equally organized livestock wintering and for the full use of the potential for increasing livestock product production exist everywhere. The task of local organs and economic leaders to heighten attentiveness toward the most important sector in the countryside in the winter period--the livestock unit and complex--and to resolve without delay all the problems which arise there. The facts show that in some places this business like approach is lacking.

There was little concern for creating a firm fodder base for livestock wintering in Tulskaya Oblast. Fodder provision here scarcely exceeds 60 percent of need. At the same time insufficient effective measures are being taken in the oblast to improve livestock feeding, to make rational use of existing fodder resources and to find extra sources. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes 95 fodder shops are idle and about half the straw is being used for feed without chemical treatment. As a result, meat production and milk yields have fallen and disease in all kinds of livestock has increased.

This responsible work has not been taken under strict control by party committees in other oblasts too. Farms in Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts have still not managed to organize the preparation of fodder in the necessary quantities. Fodder supplies are very low in Urdmurtskaya ASSR's northern rayons--Balezinskiy, Kezskiy and others. However here too an unacceptably low amount of straw--from 5 to 30 percent--is being used as feed in prepared form.

Yet there are several examples of a different kind. Fodder treatment and preparation are being successfully carried out on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in Ryazanskaya, Kurskaya, Penzenskaya and other oblasts. Here they understand that a fodder shortage can be successfully made up by additional measures and so they try to use fodder shops to full capacity. Stockmen and leaders of party, soviet and economic organs regard efficient work by every one of them as the most important element in the milk and meat production line. Here a good deal depends on the organization of servicing of fodder preparation machines by subdivisions of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. At this responsible time it is important not only to maintain the technical efficiency of shops, but also to fully meet livestock units' requirements for lime, fodder salt, carbamide and other means for enhancing the nutritional value of fodder.

In the complex conditions of this year's wintering period the slightest disruption of daily routine in livestock units and complexes and in production technology is intolerable. This inevitably leads to a reduction in livestock productivity and population levels. This is what happened in Krasnoyarskiy Kray: On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes livestock were brought indoors very late and there were interruptions in the supply of fodder and the feeding of livestock; together with violations in stalling methods and the low labor discipline on many livestock farms, this has led to a reduction in cow productivity.

The urgent task of rural party organizations, soviet and economic leaders and all stockmen is to eliminate such shortcomings.

The responsible wintering period makes severe demands on the organizers of competition in livestock units and on party committees and workers' committees. It is no trifle to review stockmen's work in good time and congratulate the victors. This is necessary for the analysis of the previous week or 10-day period to lead to further serious conclusions. The task of farm and local organ leaders is to avoid overlooking experiences of interest and to know how to disseminate them widely. At the same time it is necessary to call to order those who work badly and allow waste and to get rid of every instance of mismanagement and infringement of state and procurement discipline. And in our concern for public stockraising we must not lose sight of the whole complex of questions connected with the development of private subsidiary farms in the countryside--this is an important additional source of replenishing food resources.